

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol I No 118

19 June 1978

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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UNITED STATES

MOSCOW ATTACK ON CARTER'S ANNAPOLIS SPEECH NOTED

OW161832Y Peking NCNA in English 1801 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Jun (HSINHUA)--U.S. President Carter's speech on U.S.-Soviet relations in Annapolis has come under heavy attack from Moscow's propaganda machines in the last two weeks, according to a Moscow report.

No sooner had President Carter made his speech on June 7 than TASS, the Kremlin's mouthpiece, commented to negate it. In London, THE TIMES commented that the TASS response was "unusually swift by Soviet standards."

In a reply to President Carter's statement that the Soviet Union could choose either confrontation or cooperation, the TASS commentary said that his words "sound strange, to say the least." TASS further attacked the U.S. President's statement on the expansion of the USSR and Cuba in Africa as "putting the blame at the wrong door." It charged that the U.S. President, "speaking of detente, laid a special accent on rivalry." On June 8, TASS said again that Carter's speech was "one more manifestation of the Carter administration's 'tough' foreign policy," and that it could only show that the Carter administration is embarking on a path leading towards revision of the accords that were reached in recent years as a result of the Soviet-U.S. summit talks.

At the same time, the Soviet paper PRAVDA in one article after another, sharply attacked by name President Carter and his assistant for national security affairs, Z. Brzezinski. In an article on June 10, a commentator of the paper said: "The Carter-Brzezinski aggressive line has prevailed in Washington." On the same day, the Soviet paper attacked Carter's speech for its obvious deviation from the policy of detente and said that the speech was fraught with charges against the Soviet Union and Cuba. What the U.S. President particularly cared about was not peace and cooperation but rivalry with the Soviet Union. The following day, PRAVDA continued its charge that the U.S. President had launched an intolerable attack on the social system of the Soviet Union and that a tough line was now prevailing in the White House, a line that would lead not only to "cold war" but inevitably to confrontation as well. Moscow is deeply worried about it.

Moscow's fierce propaganda offensive against the United States clearly demonstrates that while bringing pressure to bear on the Carter administration and, while using "detente" as a smokescreen, the Kremlin is continuing to contend for military supremacy with the United States and push its policy of aggression and expansion abroad.

PRESIDENT CARTER'S REMARKS ON CUBAN INVOLVEMENT IN AFRICA CITED

OW161610Y Peking NCNA in English 1550 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking 16 Jun (HSINHUA)--"We have conclusive evidence" to prove that "there is no doubt about the fact that Cuba has been involved in training the Katangans, the people who did invade (Zaire)," said U.S. President Jimmy Carter at a press conference held at the White House on June 14, according to a report from Washington.

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President Carter said that Cuba maintains about 20,000 troops and personnel in Angola, is "deeply involved" in the ministries of the Angolan Government, and has "substantial control" over transportation within Angola. "The fact is," he said, "that Castro could have done much more" to halt the invasion, "had he genuinely wanted to stop" it.

The President reiterated his demand for Cuba's withdrawal from Africa. He said: "We shall do our best to indicate the danger of the constant presence of the Soviet Union and Cuba in Africa for the world." He made known that he would not meet with Fidel Castro. President Carter made the remarks to counter Cuban State Council President Castro's denial of involvement in instigating the invasion of Zaire.

It was reported that in his talk with two visiting U.S. congressmen on June 12, Castro flatly denied that Cuba had any link with the invasion of Zaire. He even claimed that Cuba had sought to prevent the attack. Castro said that he was prepared to meet President Carter to discuss this problem and the relations between the two countries. As a gesture to the United States, he promised to allow a batch of people with dual nationality to leave Cuba.

Chief spokesman of the White House Powell said yesterday that Castro's remarks on June 12 were intended to "escape accountability for what happened." On June 13, Powell announced that owing to Cuba's intervention in Africa's affairs, the normalization process in U.S. - Cuban relations is "in a state of abeyance at this point and is not likely to go forward".

SOVIET UNION

SOVIET THREAT TO JAPAN IN ETOROFU ISLAND REPORTED

OW172002Y Peking NCNA in English 1944 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's report]

[Text] Peking, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--The recent Soviet cross-sea landing manoeuvres with the Etorofu Island as the destination have brought such concern to Japanese people of various circles that they have urged their government to deal seriously with the Soviet threat. The Japanese paper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN has pointed out that the large-scale Soviet military exercise "is a grave incident that cannot be overlooked." "We hope the government will recheck the weak points in the defence system" and "consider counter-measures from a long-range point of view."

It was reported that right after the Soviet military manoeuvres began, the Japanese Government announced the set-up of a command under the office of the prime minister to study and counter the large-scale Soviet landing exercise around the Etorofu Island. Answering questions at the Diet, one Defence Agency officials said: "Japan is increasing its military power mainly with the Soviet Union in mind."

Strangely enough, such public opinion and measures concerning Japan's security have incurred unreasonable charges from Moscow. In an article on June 11, the Soviet paper PRAVDA brazenly claimed that such a statement made by the Japanese personage so-and-so is "malicious" and "can only complicate Japanese-Soviet relations."

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It even asked in a threatening tone what has justified Japan's move "to take the path of open preparations for a military confrontation with the Soviet Union," "a path which has nothing in common with the national interests of Japan or the cause of peace in the Far East".

It is well-known that Etorofu Island is Japan's inherent territory. But the Soviet Union has refused to return it to Japan. Furthermore, it even carried out a large-scale military exercise there. Public opinion in Japan penetratingly pointed out that one of the purposes of the recent Soviet military exercise was to show that the Soviet-occupied four northern islands are Soviet territory but not Japan's inherent territory and that the Soviet Union has therefore the right to hold military exercises there. Facts show that it is none other than the Soviet Union which is "malicious."

It is all the more a hegemonic logic to say that if Japan takes measures to cope with the Soviet threat it means "confrontation" with the Soviet Union which has "nothing in common" with the national interests of Japan or the cause of peace in the Far East. Does it mean that there will be no "confrontation" but an act in conformity with the Japanese national interests and peace in the Far East on the part of Japan only if it reacts submissively to Soviet threats?

It is in the true nature of the Soviet Social-imperialists to push ahead with hegemonism. This has been borne out once again by the PRAVDA article.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PEOPLE'S DAILY BLAMES SOVIETS FOR SRV ANTI-CHINESE CAMPAIGN

00161931Y Peking NINA in English 1915 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY carried a Commentator's article "Who Is the Instigator?", exposing the fact that the Soviet leadership is the chief supporter and instigator of the anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign in Vietnam. It points out that the Soviet effort to whip up an anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign in Vietnam is "a major step in the Kremlin's intensified effort to penetrate into and expand its influence in Southeast Asia."

The text of the article reads as follows: What is the role of the Soviet leadership in the campaign of ostracising, persecuting and expelling Chinese residents launched by the Vietnamese authorities? Anyone who respects facts can see Moscow's clear exultation--as if it has come across a windfall--at Vietnam's campaign against China and Chinese residents in Vietnam. With the escalation of Vietnam's campaign, the Soviet Union has stepped forward from backstage and acted impressively like Vietnam's guardian, giving it every support and even openly urging it to continue along the path of anti-China and anti-Chinese activities till the dead end. Plain facts show that the Soviet leadership is the chief supporter and instigator of the anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign in Vietnam.

Vietnam's large-scale expulsion of Chinese residents began last April. At the same time, the Soviet Union worked hand in glove with Vietnam on the question of Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam and vilified China venomously. Major mouthpieces such as PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, RED STAR, TASS and Radio Moscow opened all at once a barrage of anti-China commentaries, articles and features, taking another's job into their own hands.

What is particularly striking is the fact that the Soviet Union and Vietnam are so identical in tune and pace in the anti-Chinese propaganda that one cannot be distinguished from the other.

Here are the facts: The Vietnamese authorities claimed that they did not expel the Chinese residents and their leaving Vietnam en masse was "caused by the Chinese side." The Soviet propaganda machine immediately declared that the issue was "Peking's current campaign concerning the position of Chinese emigrants in Vietnam."

The Vietnamese authorities distorted the facts by saying that "a number of bad elements among the Hoa people have deceived, instigated, threatened and coerced Hoa people to leave Vietnam." The Soviet propaganda machine played it up by reporting that "hostile elements have put pressure on the Chinese nationals" and that "those do not return will be regarded as traitors."

The Vietnamese authorities attacked the Chinese actions taken to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the Chinese residents as being "aimed at creating difficulties to the construction of socialism in Vietnam." The Soviet propaganda machine at once asserted that China's purpose "is to create additional difficulties of various kinds for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

The Vietnamese authorities assailed China for "the mobilization of a big country's huge information and propaganda machine to stir up unhealthy and unfriendly sentiments towards the Vietnamese people." The Soviet propaganda machine followed this nearly word by word by saying: China's "massive propaganda machine is mobilised to fan up unhealthy and unfriendly feelings towards the Vietnamese people," etc. etc.

One cannot help asking whether these similar and mutually supporting tunes and arguments of the Soviet Union and Vietnam were mere coincidence or formulations based on consultations. Was one closely following the other or acting upon its instruction?

Moscow has given a clear answer to this. Without trying to cover up its frenzied instigation, Moscow said that Vietnam should persist "no matter how many difficulties are encountered today and tomorrow, no matter how tortuous the future road will be," and "the heroic Vietnam's long tested loyal friends, first of all, the Soviet Union, are giving great assistance." Moscow even extolled with ulterior motive Vietnam's "militant spirit" in "resisting" the Chinese "aggressors" in the Han, Tang, Sung, Yuan, Ming and Ching dynasties, etc. Obviously, Vietnam's intensified anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign has its domestic and international causes. The international background of the issue is the sinister role played by the Soviet instigator.

To bolster and support Vietnam's anti-China and anti-Chinese activities, the Soviet propaganda machine fiercely attacked China's dealing with the question of Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam as "interference in Vietnam's internal affairs," "attempt to continue to aggravate the situation" and "manifestation of great-power hegemonism," etc. Such false counter-charges are nothing clever. But the Vietnamese authorities and their propaganda machine have parroted the Soviet tune. It is necessary to retort such slanders.

Obviously the Vietnamese authorities carried out large-scale persecution of the Chinese nationals and all our exhortations have proved ineffective.

It was under such intolerable circumstances that the Chinese Government has taken some essential measures to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the Chinese nationals, namely, the publication of a statement on the real facts, providing accommodation for the Chinese nationals driven home in sorry plight and making preparation to send ships to bring home the persecuted Chinese nationals. How can this be described as "interfering in Vietnam's internal affairs" and "aggravating the situation"! According to Moscow's logic, the Chinese Government would not be regarded as interfering in Vietnam's internal affairs and would be easing tension only if it applauds the persecution of the Chinese nationals by Vietnam, takes no notice of the victimized Chinese nationals driven out of Vietnam and shuts the door of the motherland on them. How extremely preposterous!

As to those gentlemen in Moscow, their talk about opposition to hegemony can only evoke a derisive laugh. Isn't the word "hegemony" a taboo to you? Haven't you flown into a rage when opposition to hegemony is mentioned in a proposed bilateral treaty which is none of your business? It is the Soviet hegemonists and no one else who wants to strain Sino-Vietnamese relations so as to fish in troubled waters and achieve hegemony in Asia.

The undisguised Soviet incitement and instigation in Vietnam's campaign of persecuting Chinese nationals and opposing China is a new trend in Asia and in the international situation, which merits close attention. In so doing, the Soviet Union harbours vicious motives.

For years the Soviet Union has been trying to poison China's relations with Southeast Asian countries by playing up the issue of Overseas Chinese. Now, it avails itself of the anti-Chinese campaign in Vietnam to hurl scurrilous charges against China, alleging that China is using Overseas Chinese to "interfere in the internal affairs of other countries" and "engage in subversive activities," and slandering that the Overseas Chinese act as "a fifth column" and pose "a grave menace" to Southeast Asian countries. It does so because it feels ever more acutely that China stands solidly in the way of its penetration, control and expansion in Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole.

China resolutely supports the Southeast Asian countries' stand to maintain national independence and guard against hegemonism, firmly calls for the preservation of peace, security and stability in the region and ruthlessly expose the Soviet Union's divisive and subversive machinations in the Asian and Pacific region so as to gain control there. That is why the Soviet Union sees China as a thorn in its side.

As for the Chinese nationals residing in the Southeast Asian countries, the Chinese Government's policy has been consistent; it supports and encourages the Overseas Chinese voluntarily to take the citizenship of the countries in which they have made a new home, but it opposes any attempt to compel them to change their citizenship. All those who have voluntarily acquired the citizenship of their country of domicile as well as those who are already citizens automatically forfeit their Chinese citizenship. As for those who decide to keep their Chinese citizenship, the Chinese Government expects them to abide by the law of the country in which they reside and live amicably with the people there. While it is the duty of the Chinese Government to protect their legitimate rights and interests, it is hoped that safeguards to this effect will be provided by the countries concerned.

This stand of the Chinese Government is open and aboveboard and has won widespread approval.

And Moscow will get nowhere in its attempt to make use of the issue of Vietnam's anti-Chinese campaign to poison China's friendly relations with the Southeast Asian countries, relations which are being consolidated and are growing steadily. China is a socialist country which always does what it says. We are confident that the Southeast Asian countries will see through the Soviet manoeuvres to estrange them from China.

That the Soviet Union is instigating Vietnam to embark on the campaign of persecuting Chinese nationals and opposing China must be seen in the international context. Evidently it is a major step in the Kremlin's intensified effort to penetrate into and expand its influence in Southeast Asia. It is well-known that Moscow's strategic stresses still remain in Europe, and yet Asia, including Southeast Asia, is an area long coveted by the Kremlin. At present, Moscow is stepping up its strategic dispositions along the arc from Africa through west Asia to Southeast Asia so that it may dominate the Indian Ocean, gain control in the Pacific and have a greater edge on the United States in their contention for hegemony. To this end, it is using Cuba to engage in expansionism in Africa, the Middle East and the Red Sea region, increasing its military presence in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean and carry on subversive activities in the littoral states there; it is also anxiously seeking a base it can count on in Southeast Asia. It backs up the anti-Chinese and anti-China campaign in Vietnam with a view to bringing that country into its strategic framework for worldwide domination. It is a move both to oppose China and to edge out the U.S. influence, gain control over Southeast Asia and improve its own strategic position in the world. It is for this reason that the Southeast Asian countries and those interested in peace, security and stability in the region are closely watching the developments there and are on their guard against this strategic manoeuvre of the Soviet Union.

China and Vietnam are good neighbours linked by mountains and rivers. For decades, the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples have supported each other and fought side by side in protracted revolutionary struggles and fostered profound friendship between comrades-in-arms. To support the Vietnamese revolution, the Chinese people have done their level best. They believe that in doing so, they are fulfilling their internationalist duty. They have done nothing wrong and have felt no twinge of conscience in their relations with the Vietnamese people.

China exercised restraint for quite a long time after Vietnam started its anti-Chinese and anti-China campaign. It took the first step only when Vietnam has taken the 11th step. Soviet meddling and instigation is one of the principal factors in the Vietnamese authorities' current unbridled anti-Chinese and anti-China campaign and their moves to poison the relations with China. The Kremlin has spared no pains to bind independent Vietnam to its chariot for global expansion and has Vietnam pull chestnuts out of fire for it. Press comments in some countries pointed out that Vietnam had become "a fertile ground" for Moscow's anti-China operations and that "the Soviet Union is casting a long shadow over Vietnam."

But things will develop independently of the will of Moscow. The Vietnamese people, who have waged protracted and valiant struggles for national liberation, so deeply cherish their national independence that they will certainly not allow their destinies to be guided by a superpower. The peoples in Southeast Asia are on their guard against Soviet expansionism in Asia. With the attempts to bring Vietnam under its control and thereby menace the whole of Southeast Asia, Soviet social-imperialism will reveal to the hilt its features as an expansionist and aggressor, and will come to no good end as a teacher by negative example.

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Correspondent on SRV Propaganda

OW181555Y Peking NCNA in English 1335 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's commentary: "On Vietnamese Proposal To Stop 'Demagogic Propaganda'"]

[Text] Peking, 18 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities have repeatedly accused China of making large scale demagogic propaganda on the issue of Chinese residents in Vietnam and rejecting their proposal to stop such propaganda. But which side has started the dispute and made demagogic propaganda on a scale which is becoming larger and larger?

Here are the facts:

First, which side has openly started the dispute over the issue of the Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam? It is the Vietnamese authorities, not the Chinese side. The Vietnamese authorities have begun ostracising and persecuting the Chinese residents ever since the liberation of the whole country. The Chinese side, cherishing and upholding the traditional friendship between the people of the two countries, did not make the issue public but tried to seek an adequate settlement of it. In the name of "clearing up the border areas", the Vietnamese authorities in early 1977 expelled the border residents who had migrated from China to Vietnam long ago. The Chinese side did not openly expose the Vietnamese action. Then the Vietnamese authorities began to persecute and expel the Chinese residents on a nation-wide scale. The Chinese side did not openly expose the matter but continued to try to settle it through consultations. When the situation turned radically for the worse last April, the Chinese side still exercised great restraint toward the issue. However, a leading member of the Vietnamese side made a public statement on May 4 distorting the facts and trying to lay the blame for the massive expulsion of the Chinese residents in Vietnam on the Chinese side. This has made the situation worse and further strained the relations between China and Vietnam. Twenty days after the May 4 statement and when the number of Chinese residents driven back to China by the Vietnamese authorities was going up rapidly, a spokesman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council of China was compelled to make a statement to a HSIHUA correspondent on May 24 which presents the truth of the issue to the world public.

Second, as to the "scale of the propaganda", that on the Chinese side is far smaller than that on the Vietnamese side. In the period from May 24 to June 9, the HSIHUA NEWS AGENCY only released about a dozen or so news reports on the return of the victimized Chinese residents. Up to June 9, no commentaries or articles on the issue have been published by China's news agency, radio or newspapers. What the Vietnamese side did was entirely different. In the said period, the Vietnamese newspapers NHAN DAN, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN (PEOPLE'S ARMY) and HANOI MOI as well as the "Voice of Vietnam" radio all came out in a noisy chorus. Besides releasing anti-China reports through the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, they published articles, commentaries and reports on anti-China meeting organised by the Vietnamese authorities. They reprinted Soviet, Cuban and other articles and news reports supporting the anti-China and anti-Chinese manoeuvres of the Vietnamese authorities. So voluminous was the propaganda that no effort must have been spared for the job.

On May 27, a spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry proposed that "propaganda aimed at playing upon people's feelings, harmful to the friendship between the two peoples be stopped." Have they restrained their propaganda since then? No, not at all!

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... and the title of their propaganda. Incomplete figures show that in the 13 days from May 28 to June 9, the above-mentioned three Vietnamese newspapers, news agency and radio released a total of more than 150 anti-China articles, commentaries and reports, averaging more than 11 a day. Following the increase in number, the anti-China tune is also escalated. This is ironical to Vietnam's proposal for stoppage of propaganda. Only after the Hanoi propaganda machine has been working in full blast that the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY published its first Commentator's article on this matter on June 9.

Third, Marxist-Leninists respect facts. We have always held that things should be settled by setting forth the facts and discussing them rationally. In the period mentioned above, the few reports we sent out only give the true facts and report factually the sufferings of the victimized Chinese nationals. The Vietnamese authorities, however, labelled China with "national-chauvinism", "hegemonism" and "international reactionary forces" and attacked China "for taking the stand of big-power chauvinism" and wanting to revive "the era of imperialist 'gunboat policy'", resorting to abuses, slanders and rumour-mongering in their propaganda. The Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN published many sarcastic articles and poems attacking China in abusive language for being "cunning and sinister" and for "committing heinous crimes," etc, etc. Such propaganda has not only covered up the true fact of the Vietnamese authorities' anti-China and anti-Chinese acts, distorted China's correct stand on the issue of Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam, but have launched an all-out attack on China's foreign policy and openly poisoned the relations between China and the Southeast Asian countries.

Facts speak louder than words. It is quite clear which side is making "large-scale demagogic propaganda".

It is necessary to point out that the Vietnamese authorities did not start their anti-China propaganda today. For many years, particularly in recent years, they have been deliberately writing anti-China articles on various topics to undermine Sino-Vietnamese relations, making use of the past to disparage the present, hinting about China's "aggression" on Vietnam and alleging the "threat from the north". Treasuring the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese people, we have never answered these attacks. When we merely reported the sufferings of the victimized Chinese nationals now under the circumstances of serious escalation of the anti-China activities by the Vietnamese authorities, we are charged with the crime of "demagogic propaganda". Through their oblique attacks in the past and open incitement to anti-China activities, now, the Vietnamese authorities have taken eleven steps while we have just taken one step. But they want to gag others and do not allow China to tell the fact. Is this reasonable?

People may ask: At a time when the Vietnamese authorities have conducted large-scale anti-China propaganda, what practical value has the "proposal to stop demagogic propaganda" they pretentiously put forward, apart from the fact that it is demagogic propaganda itself?

GOVERNMENT CLOSES SRV CONSULATES IN CANTON, KUNMING, NANNING

For a Hanoi Radio broadcast of the text of a 19 June SRV Foreign Ministry note in reply to a PRC Foreign Ministry note dated 16 June ordering the closure of SRV consulates in Canton, Kunming and Nanning, see the Vietnam section of the 19 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

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CAMBODIA'S IENG SARY DEPARTS PEKING FOR HOME

OW170142Y Peking NCNA in English 0132 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, and his party left here for home by air this morning.

They were seen off at the airport by Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Chang Hai-feng, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Also present were Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador to China Pich Cheang, Lao Ambassador to China Thavone Sichaleun and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Sri Lanka Embassy in Peking C. Mahendran.

HUA KUO-FENG, YEH CHIEN-YING GREET NATIONAL DAY OF PHILIPPINES

OW181207Y Peking in Tagalog to the Philippines 0930 GMT 11 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and Premier Hua Kuo-feng of the PRC State Council have sent a message to President Marcos of the Philippines greeting the 80th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of the Philippines.

The message reads: His Excellency Ferdinand E. Marcos, president, Republic of the Philippines, Manila:

On the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of the Philippines, we wish to convey, on behalf of the government and the people of China and ourselves, our warmest greetings and best wishes to Your Excellency and the government and the people of the Philippines. We are very glad to see that the traditional friendship between the peoples of China and the Philippines continues to strengthen and develop.

We believe that coordinated efforts by our two governments and peoples will further develop and strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. We wish the Philippines continued prosperity and happiness for its people.

[Signed] Yeh Chien-ying, chairman, Standing Committee of the National People's Congress;

Hua Kuo-feng, premier, State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Peking, June 11, 1978

SOUTH ASIA

KENG PIAO CONTINUES VISIT TO PAKISTAN, FETED BY HAQ

Expanded Report on Arrival

OW161324Y Peking NCNA in English 1310 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 16 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government delegation led by Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council, with Pan Chi, vice-minister of communications, as deputy leader, arrived here this morning to a very warm welcome. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nien-lung, deputy head of the delegation, did not come along with the delegation because of his health conditions. The delegation has come to take part in the inauguration of the Karakoram Highway completed and pay a friendly visit to Pakistan.

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Greeting them at the Islamabad International Airport were General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, chief of the army staff and chief martial law administrator and his wife; General Mohammad Sharif, chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee and member of the Military Council; Ghulam Ishaq Khan, secretary-general-in-chief; Lt. Gen. Faiz Ali Chishti, advisor on establishment and Kashmir affairs; Agha Shahi, advisor on foreign affairs; Lt. Gen S.M. Abbasi, chief of General Staff of Headquarters; Air Marshal M. Mamul Haq Khan, director general of Joint Staffs of Headquarters; Rear Admiral R.M. Sheikh; other advisors; secretaries of various ministries and their wives.

The outgoing Pakistan Ambassador to China Muntaz Alvie and his wife were also present.

Member of the Chinese delegation and Ambassador Lu Wei-chao and his wife Chang Ying, other diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy as well as representatives of Chinese engineering and technical personnel, teachers and sport coaches working in Pakistan were also present.

Today the twin cities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi were permeated with an atmosphere of profound friendship between China and Pakistan. Decorated with colourful flags, streamers and arches, the Islamabad International Airport and the road leading to the state guest house took on a brand-new look.

The national flags of China and Pakistan were fluttering in the breeze over the airport. Hung on the airport building were large portraits of President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry and Premier Hua Kuo-feng which were flanked by slogans in Urdu, Chinese and English; "Long live Pakistan-China friendship", "May the Pakistan-China friendship be everlasting", "The nation welcomes the distinguished guests," "Long live Chairman Hua Kuo-feng" and so on.

When Vice-Premier Keng Piao alighted from the plane, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq stepped forward and embraced him warmly. General Haq said: "Welcome to Pakistan." Vice-Premier Keng Piao said: "I am honoured to visit your country." Children presented Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his wife and vice-minister Pan Chi with bouquets of flowers.

A welcome ceremony was held at the airport. The band struck the national anthems of China and Pakistan. Accompanied by General Ziaul Haq, Vice-Premier Keng Piao reviewed a guard of honour of the three services.

On their way to the state guest house, Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his wife in the company of General Ziaul Haq and his wife were accorded a rousing welcome by the people lining the road. They beat drums, danced and sang and waved bunting and bouquets to express their friendly sentiments and feelings for the Chinese people.

Delegations Hold Talks

OW161901Y Peking NCNA in English 1844 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 16 Jun (HSINHUA)--Talks were held here today between the Chinese Government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Keng Piao and the Pakistani Government delegation headed by General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, head of the government and chief martial law administrator. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

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Present on the Chinese side were: Pan Chi, deputy head of the Chinese delegation and vice-minister of communications; Sun Hung-chen, deputy-director of the General Logistics Department of the People's Liberation Army; Li Chang-lin, deputy commander of the Singkiang Regional Military Command; Shen Ping, director of the Department of Asian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry; and Lu Wei-chao, Chinese ambassador to Pakistan, and others.

Present on the Pakistani side were: Ghulam Ishaque Khan, secretary general-in-chief; General F.A. Chishti, adviser on establishment and Kashmir affairs; Agha Shahi, adviser on foreign affairs; A.G.N. Kazi, adviser on finance and economic coordination, and Mumtaz Alvie, former ambassador of Pakistan to China, and others.

After the talks, Vice-Premier Keng Piao and all the members who attended the talks, accompanied by General Ziaul Haq, went to the Shakarparian Hills, southwest of Islamabad, where they planted a chinara tree and visited the site where the late Chinese Premier Chou En-lai had planted a tallow tree in 1964. Afterwards, Vice-Premier Keng Piao wrote on the visitor's book: "May the China-Pakistan friendship be ever green."

Report on 16 June Banquet

OW162004Y Peking NCNA in English 1953 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 16 Jun (HSINHUA)--General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, head of government and chief martial law administrator of Pakistan, and his wife gave a grand banquet at the state guest house here this evening in honour of Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang and all other members of the Chinese Government delegation.

Present at the banquet were: Pan Chi, deputy head of the delegation and vice-minister of communications; Sun Hung-chen, deputy director of the General Logistics Department of the People's Liberation Army; Li Chang-lin, deputy commander of the Singkiang Regional Military Command; Shen Ping, director of the Department of Asian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry; Lu Wei-chao, Chinese ambassador to Pakistan, and others.

Present on the occasion on the Pakistan side were: General Mohammad Shariff, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee; Ghulam Ishaque Khan, secretary general-in-chief; Lt. General F.A. Chishti, adviser on establishment and Kashmir affairs; Agha Shahi, adviser on foreign affairs; A.G.N. Kazi, adviser on finance and economic coordination; Mumtaz Alvie, former Pakistan ambassador to China; and others.

The banquet hall was beautifully decorated. The band played music of welcome when the distinguished Chinese guests entered the hall. General Ziaul Haq and his wife and other Pakistani leaders warmly shook hands with them. The trees in the garden of the state guest house were decked with colourful bulbs shining in the evening breeze. General Ziaul Haq and Vice-Premier Keng Piao spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a warm, friendly and cordial atmosphere. Guests and hosts toasted repeatedly to the steady consolidation and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Also present on the occasion were leaders of some political parties. Diplomatic envoys of some countries to Pakistan attended the banquet at invitation. Some 130 people attended the banquet.

Chao Lan-hsiang, wife of Vice-premier Keng Piao, called on Begum Ziaul Haq this afternoon. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

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Keng Piao Speech

OW162120Y Peking NCNA in English 2056 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 16 Jun (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier and head of the government delegation of the People's Republic of China, said this evening at the welcome banquet given in his honour by the Chief Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan General Ziaul Haq that "the Chinese Government and people will, as always, resolutely support the South Asian countries in their just struggles to defend national independence and sovereignty against foreign aggression and interference. They firmly support the Pakistani Government's proposal for making South Asia a nuclear-free zone as well as its efforts for the self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. They firmly support the Sri Lankan Government's proposal for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace."

He declared: "There is a growing trend among the peoples of South Asia to shake off superpower control and take their own road of independent development and there is a steady improvement in their mutual relations."

He said: "We ardently wish that the countries in South Asia may continue to improve their mutual relations free from outside interference and that they treat one another as equals and live in amity on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. This not only accords with the fundamental interests of the people of South Asian countries but also serves the Third World's cause of unity against hegemonism."

Vice-Premier Keng Piao said: "The rivalry between the superpowers for world hegemony has rendered this world of ours intranquil. The shadow of this rivalry can be seen in nearly every turmoil that occurs in the world. But the world's future will be decided by the people and definitely not by the one or two superpowers, whose perverse actions are teaching the people and arousing them into action. The international united front against hegemonism with the Third World as its main force continues to grow in strength and expand in scale. The hegemonists will definitely not attain their wild ambitions."

He said that China and Pakistan are close neighbours linked by the majestic Karakoram Mountains. "Now, the Karakoram Highway, a joint undertaking of our two countries, is successfully completed. It is a crystallization of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and will have a permanent place in the annals of Sino-Pakistan friendship. If the time-honoured 'silk road' testifies to the history of the traditional friendship between our two peoples, the building of the Karakoram Highway is, as General Ziaul Haq pointed out, an outstanding example of today's close friendship and cooperation between our two countries." He said: "There is wide scope for the development of China-Pakistan friendship. We are convinced that, through our joint efforts, our two countries will always advance in close cooperation along the road of friendship!"

He pointed out that the government and people of Pakistan have made unremitting efforts to safeguard national independence and sovereignty and build up the country, and made positive efforts for the realization of normal relations with neighbouring countries and for the promotion of regional stability and tranquillity, thus making a positive contribution to the third world's cause of unity against hegemonism.

He said: "The presence on the South Asian subcontinent of a strong Pakistan firmly adhering to a policy of independence is an important factor for peace and stability in this region."

We fervently hope that Pakistan will enjoy prosperity, stability and ever growing strength, and we sincerely wish that Pakistan may overcome the difficulties on the way ahead and score new and continuous successes under the leadership of General Ziaul Haq."

Vice-Premier Keng Piao stressed: "Our Pakistani friends may rest assured that whatever the vicissitudes on the international arena, the Chinese Government and people will remain your reliable friends in your just struggle to build and defend your country."

Ziaul Haq Speech

OW162322Y Peking NCNA in English 2244 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 16 Jun (HSINHUA)--General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, head of government and chief martial law administrator of Pakistan, said at his banquet here this evening in honour of Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao that "the history and scope of the relations of friendly, good-neighbourly and mutually beneficial cooperation between Pakistan and China is a model for the developing countries of the Third World helping and assisting each other". He extended a warm and cordial welcome to the guests from the People's Republic of China.

He said: "On this occasion I recall with great pleasure my visit to the People's Republic of China in December last year, when I had the honour and privilege of meeting Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other leaders of your country, to discuss with them matters of mutual interest covering our bilateral relations and the international situation. We had noted with great satisfaction that there was complete identity of views between our countries on all major questions of international interest and that the friendship between Pakistan and China remained as firm and strong as ever."

He said: "The friendly relations between our two neighbouring countries owe their existence to the policy of fraternal ties with Pakistan laid down by the great leader of the Chinese people, Chairman Mao Tsetung, and the late Premier Chou En-lai. They have steadily developed and become an example for other countries because they were rooted in and have remained based on principles and not expediency. The principles which have cemented our ties are those of equity and justice in the conduct of inter-state relations."

He noted: "The people of Pakistan have found in China a reliable friend and ally who would not hesitate, against any odds, to lend its support to them on matters of principle. We have not forgotten, nor shall we ever forget, the political, moral and material support which China has always extended to us in our hour of need, and which has helped us defeat the dark designs of those who had always dreamt of breaking our will to live as a people dedicated to the free pursuit of our high goals and national aspirations. We express our deep sense of gratitude to the Chinese Government and people for their help and assistance in the defence of our sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity."

He said: "We believe that in a world where each country is engaged in its independent pursuit of the goal of achieving the happiness and prosperity of its people, peace and amity among nations can only be ensured on the basis of the principles of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, mutual non-aggression and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutually beneficial cooperation and peaceful coexistence."

He went on to say that the government and people of Pakistan are firmly opposed to any attempt to establish spheres of influence or positions of regional or global pre-eminence on the part of any one state or a group of states. Such attempts can only be prejudicial to the political and economic sovereignty of the states, and the people of Pakistan, together with all justice-loving countries, are determined to oppose them with all their strength. It is a matter of great satisfaction for us that our views on this question coincide with the stand of the People's Republic of China.

He said: "It is on the basis of these same principles that Pakistan remains committed to establish, develop and consolidate its friendly relations with all its neighbours. "But we hold that an early resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute on the basis of the principles enshrined in the resolutions of the United Nations accepted by the parties to the dispute, will clear the last obstacle to the establishment of a relationship of friendly good-neighbourliness between Pakistan and India opening new avenues of cooperation between them and contributing to the well-being of their peoples.

"I wish to avail myself of the opportunity to express our gratitude to the government and people of China for their resolute and principled support to the right of self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Such support fully accords with the decisions of the majority of the states of the world."

Referring to Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan, he said: "It is our conviction that close friendship and cooperation is in the best interest of the two brotherly peoples and in the larger interest of regional stability and global peace." He hoped that efforts will be made to bring to a close an era of confrontation in South Asia and to establish mutually beneficial relations with all our neighbours.

He said: "While making these efforts for the promotion of good-neighbourly relations among the states of our region, we are also striving to promote and strengthen the security of the South Asian region by positive moves to curb the spread of nuclear weapons in this region. To this end, we have taken the initiative in the United Nations for the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in South Asia. The support which China has given to this initiative has been most heartening not only to us but also to all other countries which feel deeply concerned against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

He said: "The world situation today is marked by intense and complicated struggles. The peoples of the Third World are engaged in a wide-ranging battle for securing and preserving their national sovereignty and defeating the forces of economic exploitation."

He said: "The government and people of Pakistan resolutely support the just Arab and Palestinian cause, look upon their struggle as their own, and are determined, as in the past, to extend all possible help and assistance to their Arab and Palestinian brethren. Pakistan has consistently followed a policy of solidarity and close friendship with the peoples of Africa. We have fully supported the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe for their national liberation, against the racial minority regimes. We are firmly opposed to any form of external intervention in the affairs of the Continent of Africa, and believe that the problems of Africa should be resolved through peaceful means, by the people of Africa themselves, under the aegis of OAU."

He said: "The developing countries of the world are striving to put an end to the exploitation of the poor by the rich and to create a new, just and equitable international economic order."

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He said in conclusion that "the history and scope of the relations of friendly, good-neighbourly and mutually beneficial cooperation between Pakistan and China is a model for the developing countries of the Third World helping and assisting each other. The visible manifestations of this cooperation can be seen in the many valuable projects which we have been able to set up in our country with your disinterested assistance, and which are today playing an important role in our efforts to bring about a radical transformation of our economy. The Karakoram Highway, which your excellency is going to hand over to us during your present visit, will be another lasting monument to such cooperation. It shall for ever link our hearts together in love and friendship for each other."

Calls On President Chaudhry

OW171714Y Peking NCNA in English 1648 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier and head of the Chinese Government delegation, called on Pakistan President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry at the presidential house here this afternoon. President Chaudhry had a very cordial and friendly talk with Vice-Premier Keng Piao.

The Chinese vice-premier conveyed the warm regards to President Chaudhry from Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council; Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China; and Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council. President Chaudhry expressed his thanks for this and asked Vice-Premier Keng Piao to convey his same regards to the Chinese leaders. Recalling the development of the friendly relations between Pakistan and China, both the president and the vice-premier wished the Sino-Pakistan friendly relations further consolidated.

Present on the occasion were Pan Chi, deputy head of the Chinese Government delegation and vice-minister of communications, and other members of the delegation and Chinese Ambassador Lu Wei-chao. Present on the Pakistan side were Agha Shahi, adviser on foreign affairs, and others.

Dinner Held, Dam Visited

OW171926Y Peking NCNA in English 1900 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--General Ziaul Haq, head of government and chief martial law administrator of Pakistan, and Begum Ziaul Haq gave a dinner at his residence this evening in honour of Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang.

Deputy head Pan Chi and some other members of the visiting Chinese delegation including Ambassador Lu Wei-chao were present on invitation. Present on the Pakistan side were: Ghulam Ishaque Khan, secretary-general-in-chief; Agha Shahi, adviser on foreign affairs; and others. The dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang and other members of the Chinese delegation, visited the Tarbela Dam site this morning, accompanied by Gul Mohammad Khan Jogezi, adviser on water and power, and Ali Mumtaz Alvie, Pakistan ambassador to China. The Chinese guests were warmly welcomed by the staff members of the dam and the local people. The Chinese vice-premier wrote on a visitor's book: "Long live the friendship between the peoples of the People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan".

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Karakoram Highway Ceremony

0W18118Y Peking NCNA in English 2051 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 18 Jun (HSINHUA)--A grand ceremony marking the completion of the second phase (the Hallel Gush-Shakot section) of the Karakoram Highway project was held this morning at Shakot in the Northwest Frontier Province, Pakistan. The project was built with Chinese assistance.

Keng Piao, head of the Chinese Government delegation and vice-premier, and his wife, accompanied by General Ziaul Haq, head of government and chief martial law administrator of Pakistan, and his wife, arrived at Shakot at 10 am by helicopter. When they drove to the Shakot bridge--the site of the ceremony--they were warmly greeted by Agha Shahi, adviser on foreign affairs; Lt. General F.A. Chirhti, adviser on Kashmir affairs and northern regions; Abdul Hakim, acting governor of Northwest Frontier Province; and other Pakistani military officers and government officials.

Today, the Shakot Bridge was beautifully decorated. A high streamer at the southern end of the bridge read in both Urdu and Chinese: "Long Live Pakistan-China friendship:." The national flags of Pakistan and China were hung on the two silvery pillars. A lot of bunting covered the railings on both sides of the bridge and streamers with patterns of the national flags of the two countries fluttered in the breeze. The bridge, bathed in bright sunshine, looked exceptionally imposing and magnificent. At 10:30, Major General Mohammad Saadat Ali, engineer in chief of the Pakistan Army, presided over the ceremony and made an opening speech.

Major General Shafqat Ahmed Syed, secretary of communications of Pakistan, and Pan Chi, deputy head of the Chinese Government delegation and vice-minister of communications, signed the protocol on the hand-over of the highway on behalf of their respective governments.

General Ziaul Haq and Keng Piao made speeches at the ceremony. After their speeches, General Ziaul Haq led the participants in shouting "Pak-Chen dosti zindabad" (meaning "Long live Pakistan-China friendship"). Then the two sides exchanged gifts. General Ziaul Haq conferred medals on 37 Chinese highway builders who did an outstanding job in the highway construction.

Accompanied by General Ziaul Haq, Vice-Premier Keng Piao walked from the southern end of the bridge to the northern end to the warm welcome of about 1,000 Pakistani and Chinese builders. The Chinese vice-premier cut the ribbon for the opening to traffic of the highway. Then the hosts and guests had pictures taken together. Other members of the Chinese delegation including Ambassador to Pakistan Lu Wei-chao were also present at the ceremony.

Secretary-General-in-Chief for Defence and Coordination Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Defence Secretary Ghulam Gilani Khan, Pakistan Ambassador to China Mumtaz Ali Alvie, and other high-ranking Pakistani officials and officers attended the ceremony. The ceremony proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Shakot, the terminal of the Karakoram Highway, is 208 kilometres away from the capital of Islamabad. The Shakot Bridge across the Indus is at the southernmost end of the highway.

At noon today, the delegation left Shakot for Islamabad. When the Chinese guests stopped off in Abbottabad, Engineer in Chief of the Pakistan Army Mohammad Saadat Ali gave a luncheon in their honour, as well as General Ziaul Haq and other high-ranking officers and officials who had attended the ceremony.

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Keng Piao Remarks

OW181851Y Peking NCNA in English 1821 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 18 Jun (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, Chinese vice-premier and head of the Chinese Government delegations, said at the Karakoram Highway completion ceremony held in Thakot today: "With the completion of this highway, we have now an additional monument to the friendly cooperation between China and Pakistan. This is a happy event which calls for rejoicing by our two peoples."

He said that from now on, China and Pakistan have a land route as well as an aerial bridge between them. "Our two countries are getting closer, and the ties of friendship between our two countries stronger. Contacts between our two peoples will be more frequent".

Vice-Premier Keng Piao said: "How the people longed for centuries to have a broad and level road to facilitate trade between East and West, to carry out cultural exchange and to strengthen friendship! Today, the people's thousand-year-old dream has come true with the completion of the Karakoram Highway." We spoke highly of the heroic road-builders of the two countries who overcame numerous difficulties by doing arduous work and with an unflinching spirit and finally succeeded in turning a natural barrier into a thoroughfare. He deeply mourned for the Pakistan and Chinese martyrs who laid down their lives for the building of this friendship highway and expressed his heartfelt sympathy for their families.

Vice-Premier Keng Piao recalled that in the days when the project was in progress, the two governments maintained close cooperation and the road-builders of the two countries learnt from each other while working shoulder to shoulder. He noted that the government and people of Pakistan always showed great care for the road-builders, rendering them facilities and helping them overcome many difficulties, enabling the successful fulfilment of their task. Many visits were paid by Pakistan leaders to Chinese road-builders at the construction sites. He said: "The completion of the Karakoram Highway shows to the whole world the stamina of the Chinese and Pakistan peoples in conquering nature and the greatness of their friendship."

He declared: "The Chinese Government and people highly value our friendship with Pakistan. We unswervingly support the Pakistan Government and people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. We will make unremitting efforts to further develop the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries."

He expressed the conviction that "through the joint efforts of our two governments and peoples, the traditional Sino-Pakistan friendship which began with the 'silk road' will develop more rapidly and grow broader in scope like traffic over the Karakoram Highway."

Haq Remarks

OW182144Y Peking NCNA in English 2113 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 18 Jun (HSINHUA)--General Ziaul Haq, head of government and chief martial law administrator of Pakistan, said today at the Shakot ceremony marking the completion of the Karakoram Highway that "this highway proves to be a fountainhead of inspiration to strengthen Pakistan-China friendship and to promote mutual cooperation for the prosperity and progress of this region."

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On the significance of the Karakoram Highway, he said: "Just as the Great Wall of China was regarded as an extraordinary accomplishment of the ancient times, the Karakoram Highway will be considered as a wonder of the present age. This achievement will remain an enviable example of the resolve, courage, hardwork and sacrifice of thousands of men."

General Ziaul Haq said that the Pakistani people shall never forget the great sacrifices and the exemplary demonstration of friendship by the Chinese nation. He added that the highway will always remain a motivating force for the promotion of mutual cooperation and progress.

Paying tribute to those associated with the building of the highway, he said that with their hard work, expertise and iron will, they forced impregnable glaciers, gorges, crevices and rivers to make way for man to be able to render service to humanity. He said that the posterity will continue to cherish the memory of those who sacrificed their lives. No devastation wrought by the march of time would shake this "grand edifice" built by them with their blood to perpetuate the memory of their excellent workmanship and mutual friendship.

General Ziaul Haq said Pakistan-China friendship has always been very deep. China has come to Pakistan's help in every moment of crisis. Now the highway has brought the two countries still closer. It will be possible now to further expand trade relations between the two countries. He said Pakistan-China friendship began under the inspiring leadership of the Great Chinese leader, the late Chairman Mao Tsetung, and the late Premier Chou En-lai and it has been nurtured by the growing sentiments of good will. He said Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other Chinese leaders also follow the same path. "I am sure that just as the Karakoram Highway would exist forever irrespective of climatic changes, Pakistan-China friendship will also grow from strength to strength despite any political changes".

Keng Piao, Haq Continue Talks

OW191306Y Peking NCNA in English 1300 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--The talks between the Chinese Government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Keng Piao and the Pakistani Government delegation headed by General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, head of government and chief martial law administrator, continued here this morning and afternoon.

The two sides exchanged and reached identical views on the international and regional situation, the further strengthening of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, and international issues of common concern. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

PEOPLE'S DAILY, NCNA Reporters Laud Highway

OW181951Y Peking NCNA in English 1919 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Report by PEOPLE'S DAILY correspondent Li Yun-fei and NCNA correspondent Yuan Chang-fa: "'Silk Road' Replaced by New Highway"]

[Text] Islamabad, 18 June (HSINHUA)--The ancient "silk road" is now replaced by the newly-built Karakoram Highway linking China and Pakistan. The completion ceremony of this highway took place today.

The section of the Karakoram Highway within Pakistan, totalling 616 kilometres, starts from the Sino-Pakistan border area at Khunjerab Pass in the north. It runs southward through the Karakoram and Himalaya Mountains and along the Hunza, Gilgit and Indian rivers, and passes by Gilgit to Thakot, 200 kilometres northwest of Islamabad. Some sections of the highway coincide with parts of the famous "silk road," the ancient route from China to West Asia. In the area between Gilgit and Shardu, there are 100 peaks of over 5,500 metres in height and between these lie numerous valleys with torrential rivers and with many villages dotted along their banks. This area is abundant in fruit trees such as apricot, peach, apple and grape as well as minerals and precious stones including mica, diamond, and gold. It is also rich in hydraulic resources.

However, it is in this area that the Indian Ocean plate and the Eurasian plate meet. Strong and frequent movements of the crust have resulted in topographical complexity and serious erosion of the rocks which inevitably brought unimaginable obstacles and difficulties to the building of the highway.

The glacier avalanche near Halle-Gush caused a major landslide in 1974, dumping five million cubic metres of earth into the Hunza River. The strong earthquake in Pattan at the end of the same year triggered landslides and suspended traffic along 200 kilometres of one road there. The landslide in Yal in 1976 brought down 60,000 cubic metres of earth at one fell swoop. During the building of the highway, 800,000 cubic metres of earth and rock caused by landslides had to be removed in the section between Halleh-Gush and Thakot alone.

For hundreds of years, this area was regarded by people as a place full of danger. Certain Western experts asserted after surveys that it was impossible to build a highway there. But the strong-willed Chinese and Pakistan road builders were determined to build the highway so as to bring prosperity to the northern part of Pakistan and increase contacts between the Chinese and Pakistan people. They were resolved to counter with facts the slanders and attacks by imperialists and social-imperialists and the assertions made by some Western experts. They overcame the difficulties caused by the geological conditions and worked hard at temperatures of 30 degrees below zero centigrade in the freezing winter and in a heat of over 40 degrees centigrade in the summer. Thanks to the joint efforts of the Chinese and Pakistan road builders, the Karakoram Highway has been successfully built and opened to traffic. This is the result of the industrious labour and talent of the road builders of the two countries. Pakistan press has proudly described the highway as a "miracle of the world."

The Chinese and Pakistan road builders have supported and helped each other in their work. During the surveying, some local people volunteered to act as guides for the Chinese technicians and told them about the local hydrographic and meteorological conditions.

Following the teachings of their great leader, Chairman Mao Tsetung to serve wholeheartedly the Chinese people and the people of the world, the Chinese road builders have made valuable contributions to the increase of friendship between the peoples of the two countries. With the interests of the local people in their mind, they made detours in the direction of the highway so as to avoid crossing residential areas or fields and built many channels along the highway to facilitate supply of water to the local residents. Some Chinese road builders were killed in the course of their work.

China and Pakistan are friendly neighbours sharing the same mountains and rivers and friendly contacts between the two peoples go back to ancient times.

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As early as about 138 B.C. Chang Chien of the Hsi Han Dynasty travelled from northwest China to the land now called Pakistan. Since then the people of the two countries, seeking friendship, knowledge and trade, have travelled along the "silk road" despite the difficulties and hardships and by so doing have increased the contacts between the two peoples. Now it is safe and convenient to travel along this broad Karakoram Highway. The old "silk road" has now become a modern highway which has changed the life of hundreds of thousands of Pakistan friends living in remote areas. The highway has shortened their journey to the nearest cities from several weeks to several hours.

The building of the Karakoram Highway has brought closer both economically and in friendship the two countries which have coexisted in peace. It is called a road of friendship.

Pakistan Press Praises Friendship

OW182017V Peking NCCA in English 1933 GMT 18 Jun 78 CW

[Text] Islamabad, 18 Jun (HSINHUA)--Pakistan papers have carried editorials and articles paying warm tribute to the growing friendship between Pakistan and China as shown by the current visit of the Chinese Government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Keng Piao and the completion of the Karakoram Highway.

The PAKISTAN TIMES in an editorial on June 16 said that the friendship between Pakistan and China based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence has acquired greater depth and strength with the passage of time. The editorial noted that the important talks held between Vice-Premier Keng Piao and General Ziaul Haq will make the ties between the two countries even stronger. The opening to traffic of the Karakoram Highway is itself an event of highest import and will promote and strengthen the economic ties between the two neighbours to their mutual advantage.

The Urdu daily JANG in an article on June 17 said that sincere admiration and love the Pakistani people have for the people of China is not merely a product of geographical and historical factors. "Friendship between Pakistan and China is above expediencies and selfishness of any kind and the edifice founded on sincerity and genuine love cannot be harmed by any passing storms and temporary changes," it stressed.

The Urdu daily IMROZE said in an article on June 16 that the bright example of mutual trust, mutual respect and co-existence and fruitful cooperation Pakistan and China have set has hardly any precedent. Their friendly relations have passed every test in history.

MORNING NEWS said editorially today that the Karakoram Highway is commonly known as the "silk route" connecting Pakistan and China. The highway, which brings Pakistan and China in close physical proximity, symbolises the growing bonds between the two nations. The friendship between Pakistan and China is as old as history. And today the two nations are engaged in opening new avenues of cooperation.

Under the title "High Road to Friendship", the PAKISTAN TIMES said editorially today that "the friendship between Pakistan and the People's Republic of China is based on principles loftier than the Himalayas and deeper than all the oceans. The Karakoram Highway opens the door to increased and easier cooperation between the two countries."

DAWN said in an editorial that the Karakoram Highway is a tangible expression of brotherly cooperation between the two countries.

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Some other newspapers such as JANG and NAWA-I-WAQT also praised the friendship and cooperation between Pakistan and China.

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CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON SPANISH KING'S VISIT

Yeh Chien-ying Meeting

OW161558Y Peking NCNA in English 1511 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Jun (HSINHUA)--Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with Their Majesties King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia and other distinguished guests accompanying them on the visit.

During the meeting, Chairman Yeh Chien-ying extended a warm welcome to Their Majesties King Carlos and Queen Sofia on their visit to China. He said: "In the five years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Spain the development of the relations between our two countries has been good. The current visit of the king will result in still greater development of the relations."

King Carlos said to Chairman Yeh Chien-ying: "Your cordial and friendly conversation has showed the friendly feelings of your country for our country. I wish that the friendly relations between Spain and China will be developed further."

After the conversation, Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping NPC Vice-Chairman Ulanfu, Vice-Premier Wang Chen had photographs taken together with Their Majesties King Carlos and Queen Sofia and all other distinguished Spanish guests.

State Council Banquet

OW161744Y Peking NCNA in English 1709 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 16 Jun (HSINHUA)--The State Council of the People's Republic of China gave a grand banquet here this evening to warmly welcome Their Majesties King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia of Spain.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping presided over the banquet. Attending the banquet as guests were the more than 200 people accompanying the king and queen on the visit. They were Marcelino Oreja, minister of foreign affairs, and Sra. de Oreja, and other members of the official party, staff members, correspondents and crew members of the special plane.

Present were Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Wang Chen, vice-premier; Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade; Chang Wen-chin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Wang Shang-jung, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The banquet was held in the brightly-lit banquet hall and the national flags of Spain and China hung side by side over its rostrum.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and King Juan Carlos spoke at the banquet.

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After their speeches, the band played the national anthems of Spain and China.

Also present at the banquet were leading members of government departments, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and other departments concerned, public figures from various circles in the Chinese capital [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1755 GMT on 16 June in a similar report adds the following names at this point: "...including Chu Chun-ho, Kuo Chien, Chao Fan, Li Tai-keng, Hsueh Hsin-ho, Liu Fu-chih, Yang Chun, Sung Chih-kuang, Yin Chung-wei, Li Ming, Chang Hsiang-shan, Liu Ching-chih, Li Chuang, Wang Yeh-chiu, Wang Hsiao-y, Huang Kan-ying, Ting Hsueh-sung, Hua Lo-keng, Hu Han, Wu Chung-Hua, Chao Chung-yao, Chang Kuang-tou, Wu Ying-kai, Tsao Yu, Chang Kuang-nien, Lu Chi, Wu Tso-jen, Chao Tan, Hsu Chan, Feng Mu, Liu Shih-kur, Tsai-tan-cho-ma, Yang Chiu-ling, Pai Shu-hsiang, Lin Lan-ying and Yang Chiang"] and Chinese ambassador to Spain Ma Mu-ming and his wife.

Among the guests were Spanish ambassador to China Jose Ramon Sobredo and Mrs. Sobredo and embassy officials. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

This afternoon, Her Majesty Queen Sofia visited the Peking No 5 kindergarten.

Text of Teng Banquet Speech

OW161530Y Peking NCNA in English 1515 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Jun (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of the speech by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping at the banquet in honour of Their Majesties King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain, given by the State Council here this evening--

Your Majesties King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia, distinguished Spanish guests, friends and comrades:

Their Majesties King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia have arrived in China today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. On behalf of Premier Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and the Chinese Government and people, I have the pleasure to express our warm welcome to their majesties the king and the queen and all the other distinguished guests from Spain.

Spain is a country with a long history and a splendid culture. The industrious and valiant Spanish people ardently love independence and freedom and have a glorious tradition of opposing foreign aggression. The brilliant achievements of the highly creative Spanish people in navigation, literature and the arts are indelible and enriching contributions to the cultural heritage of humanity. The great Spanish writer Cervantes and his immortal work "Don Quixote" have long been familiar to the Chinese people.

Commercial and cultural contacts between China and Spain started very early. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Spain in 1973, the relations between our two countries and the friendship between our two peoples have further developed through the joint efforts of both sides. With the visit of their majesties to our country today, a new and brilliant page is added to the history of our two countries' relations. I am sure that your visit will greatly promote the growth of our relations.

Although China and Spain have different social systems, it must be emphasized that there are many common points between us. We both ardently love independence and will not tolerate threat of force or dictation by others. His majesty the king has said that Spain will watch out at all times for the maintenance of independence and will not tolerate foreign interference or pressure. We fully understand and appreciate this determination of his majesty the king.

The history of both Spain's and China's resistance to foreign aggression shows that a people who dare to fight to the end for the maintenance of national independence are an indestructible iron bastion. Back in the early 19th century, the Spanish people wore out powerful invaders by waging a guerrilla war. History has proved time and again that guerrilla tactics used by the people are an effective means to defeat an aggressor. The term guerrilla itself is a Spanish creation. People's war, including guerrilla warfare, was employed by the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao in their protracted revolutionary wars which defeated their internal and external armed enemies.

In today's world there still exist hegemonist forces which are prone to interfere with other countries' independence and act high and mighty everywhere, causing serious intranquillity all over the world. The people of the world are confronted with the increasing threat of a new war. We maintain, however, that so long as the people of all countries unite, strengthen their defence and wage a tit-for-tat struggle against hegemonist actions, a world war can be put off, and once it breaks out, the people of all countries will surely be able to defeat the aggressor and win final victory.

European unity is of great importance to the struggle against the superpower policies of war and aggression. Spain is a part of Europe. Spain concerns itself with the peace of Europe, is committed to European unity, and is actively strengthening its own defence capabilities. His majesty the king has repeatedly stated that Spain cannot stay on the margin of the European union. Spain also stands for unity and cooperation of the littoral states of the Mediterranean, so that they may become the true masters of the Mediterranean. We believe that this position of Spain's accords with the interests and aspirations of the countries and peoples of this region. We sincerely hope that the people of all countries in Western Europe and around the Mediterranean will steadily increase their strength and continue to advance on the road of unity against hegemonism.

Friends and comrades, after overthrowing the "gang of four", the Chinese people, under the leadership of the party's Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, are forging ahead along the course charted by our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and working hard to develop China into a modernized and powerful socialist country. We need a peaceful international environment that will last a long time. We wish to develop friendly relations and cooperation with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and will modestly learn all the advanced things in foreign countries. We are confident of success in fulfilling our great historic mission.

Now, I propose a toast:

To the prosperity of Spain, to the friendship between the Chinese and Spanish peoples, to the further development of the relations between China and Spain,

To the health of Their Majesties King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia, to the health of Mr. Foreign Minister and Mrs. Oreja, to the health of all the other distinguished Spanish guests, to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and to the health of all friends and comrades here!

Text of Carlos' Speech

OW161544Y Peking NCNA in English 1530 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Jun (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of the speech made by King Carlos at the State Council banquet in his honour:

Mr. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

It is difficult to express in words the feeling that comes over me now, as I convey to the great Chinese nation, through its distinguished representatives, the Spanish people's warmest fraternal greetings. In our country, everything concerning China is followed with extraordinary interest. It is not just a question of our paying tribute to the most populous nation in the world and its age-old universal culture: We also admire the immense sacrifices and efforts that the Chinese people have made, fired with a patriotism rarely equalled in history, to carry out the manifest and enormous transformation that we see before us today and lead the country on to goals of welfare, culture and progress.

I should like to pay tribute to your nation's great leaders and remember Chairman Mao Tsetung and Prime Minister Chou En-lai, the great artificers of present-day China, who endowed the country with a spirit, a system of political thought, clear national security and a hopeful determination that have astonished the world and which in your hands continue to fulfill all their promises.

I am sure that their example will encourage you always to continue their work in a no less admirable way in this new phase that the Chinese nation has just entered. In Spain we understand well the sacrifices that your development has called for and we value your achievements, since we too in our history have lived through times of great difficulty. We have known great economic penury; we have suffered endemic political problems and the ravages of civil war; and yet in spite of all this, Spain is finally advancing in determination and hope towards the political and economic goals that will enable her to take up the place to which we aspire in the world.

In this sense, Spain, which is not yet a fully developed country, understands your problems and those of the Third World, perhaps better than any other European nation.

Indeed, although Spain lies on the southern fringe of Europe and is a European nation, her geography and history have always linked her with America, Africa and the Islamic world, and even with the far east of Asia. For over three centuries, we Spaniards, through our fraternal relations with the Philippine people, were neighbours of yours. During this period, a biological link was also forged through the mixing of Spanish and Chinese blood in the veins of many of the citizens of that nearby archipelago which enjoys the friendship of both our countries.

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Moreover, Spain is virtually a continuation of the African Continent. For this reason, she has from time immemorial maintained relations with her neighbours there, to such an extent that our culture has been profoundly marked by African, and particularly Arab, influences. This too is the reason why Spain is endeavouring at the present time to give her African policy a deeper aspect more in harmony with the aspirations and realities of our own country.

In another area, the spread of the Spanish presence all over America has determined a close sense of community between Spain and the American peoples, as well as shaping our own culture in such a unique way that it may well be said that a good deal of modern Spain was made in Spanish America.

All this leads us to feel sympathy and a profound understanding for the problems of the Third World, without prejudice to our European status. We have had many opportunities to show this in international forums, where the positions of our two countries have often been in agreement from many points of view.

Like you, we are worried by the problem raised by the unjust inequality between the developed and developing worlds, an inequality that, far from shrinking, is becoming greater every day, thus placing world stability in grave jeopardy. We are worried by the grave tensions that exist between the great powers striving for hegemony and by the fearful war potential they possess. We are also worried by the frequency with which local tensions expand to global size, which makes them more dangerous and reduces the chances of a solution. We are convinced that, as you have so often pointed out, in processes of genuine decolonization, the will of the autochthonous but not yet autonomous peoples must be respected. We consider it just that peoples who have attained independence should take their destiny into their own hands without finding themselves hindered or rendered powerless by a new dependence on foreign powers.

We also want international relations to be based on a genuine respect for territorial sovereignty and integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, peaceful co-existence and the maintenance of peace and security, and the fostering of co-operation and relations of friendship among all peoples, within a framework of justice and freedom that will seek to attain objectives of universal scope, such as the definition of a new and equitable international economic order.

There are many other issues of interest for Spain's international policy embracing fields of activity in which there is a large measure of agreement with the foreign policy of the People's Republic of China. On all such issues, our two countries hold similar or broadly similar positions, which, in spite of the physical distance that separates them, provides them with a great deal of common ground where fruitful collaboration could develop. I believe it is also possible not only to achieve broader economic co-operation which would be in the interest of our respective peoples and their welfare, but also to make greater efforts to ensure that our peoples acquire better mutual knowledge of their ancient cultures and the realities of the present time.

My visit to your country expresses Spain's firm wish to ensure that our relations become constantly closer. Recent as they may be, I feel sure that these relations will from now on become increasingly dynamic and important.

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I should like, therefore, to raise my glass and propose a toast to the cordial friendship between Spain and China that has been made manifest in the warm welcome you have extended us:

To the prosperity of the People's Republic of China and the steady growth of the relations between our two countries, to the health of Premier Hua Kuo-feng, to the health of Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, to the health of the senior Chinese leaders present, to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, to the health of all present here tonight!

Additional Talks With Teng

OW170732Y Peking NCNA in English 0725 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 June (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and King Juan Carlos I of Spain continued their talks here this morning.

AFP on Teng Talks

OW171255Y Paris AFP in English 1240 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Excerpt] Peking, 17 Jun (AFP)--Spanish sources said Mr Teng explained Chinese views on several international matters, a sphere where he is considered an expert. In particular he strongly recommended union between the Second and Third worlds against "hegemonism", that is to say the Soviet Union. He also repeated Peking's desire to see Spain achieve its wish to be integrated into Europe, the sources added. This foreign policy survey was a reply to one given today by Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja during a first meeting which lasted an hour and a half. King Juan is due to meet Mr Teng for a third time on Sunday to discuss Sino-Spanish questions, the Spanish sources added, a meeting not included on the original official schedule.

Hua, Spanish Reporters Meet

OW171318Y Peking NCNA in English 1307 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--Prior to his meeting with King Juan Carlos I of Spain this afternoon, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng had a cordial conversation with the Spanish correspondents accompanying the king on his China visit. Chairman Hua said: "I extend my greetings to you, friends from press circles of Spain, and hope that you, friends, will convey to the people of Spain my regards. I am convinced that you, friends, through this visit with King Carlos will surely contribute to the development of the friendship between China and Spain.

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Hua Banquet for Carlos

OW171428Y Peking NCNA in English 1417 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council, had a cordial, friendly conversation with His Majesty King Juan Carlos I of Spain here this afternoon. Later, he gave a banquet in honour of Their Majesties King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia and other distinguished Spanish guests.

Chairman Hua and King Carlos gave a high appraisal of the development of relations between China and Spain.

Chairman Hua said: "China and Spain share common views on many issues. We wish Spain prosperity, and you wish the same to China. We believe that the relations between our two countries will grow better and better."

King Carlos pointed out that his visit to China is of great, far-reaching significance. The contact between the leaders of the two countries will help develop the relations between the two countries, he added.

Present at the conversation on the Spanish side were Marcelino Oreja, minister of foreign affairs, Carlos Bustelo, deputy minister of commerce; Pedro Aguirrebengoa, director general of African and Asian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry; Ramon Fernandez Soignie, director general of the Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Miguel Aldasoro, director general of international economic relations of the Foreign Ministry; Maximo Cajal, director general of the Diplomatic Information Office of the Foreign Ministry; Felipe de la Morena, minister plenipotentiary of the Foreign Ministry; Jaime de Ojeda, coordinator of the China visit of their majesties the king and queen and Fernando Gutierrez, press adviser of the royal household.

Present on the Chinese side were Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council; Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade; Chang Wen-chin, vice-foreign minister; Sung Chih-kuang, assistant foreign minister; and Ma Mu-ming, Chinese ambassador to Spain.

The banquet was alive with a warm and friendly atmosphere. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was among those present at the banquet.

Present at the banquet were also all members of the official party of King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia, Spanish Ambassador to China Jose Ramon Sobredo and Mrs Sobredo.

King, Ulanfu Attend Performance

OW171648Y Peking NCNA in English 1622 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--Their Majesties King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain attended a cultural evening arranged by the Chinese Ministry of Culture today. They were accompanied by Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Chen, minister of culture; Chang Wen-chin, vice-foreign minister; Huang Kan-ying, a leading member of the National Women's Federation, and Ma Mu-ming, Chinese ambassador to Spain, and his wife.

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1. The program featured songs, dances, instrumental solos and an episode from a Peking opera. As a gesture of friendship for the people of Spain, the Central Philharmonic Society played a Spanish piece "Valencia", which was well received.

Attending the cultural evening were also minister of Foreign Affairs Marcelino Oreja, and Sra. de Oreja, and all other members of the official party of their majesties, the accompanying staff members, correspondents and crew members of the special plane, and officials of the Spanish Embassy in China.

At the end of the performance, King Carlos and Queen Sofia, accompanied by Vice-Chairman Ulanfu, went on stage to warmly shake hands with the performers, congratulating them on their success. They also presented them with a basket of flowers.

Earlier this afternoon, King Carlos and Queen Sofia and the other distinguished guests visited the Palace Museum, where they were warmly welcomed by Wang Yeh-chiu, director of the State Administrative Bureau of Museums and Archaeological Data, Peng Yen, vice-curator of the Palace Museum, and staff members of the museum. This morning, Queen Sofia visited the National Exhibition on Art Handicrafts.

Visit To Great Wall Described

OW181318Y Peking NCNA in English 1311 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Jun (HSINHUA)--King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain and other distinguished Spanish guests who accompanied them on the visit toured the Great Wall and Ting Ling, one of the Ming tombs, this morning in the company of Wang Hsiao-i, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

King, Queen at Peking High Mass

OW181534Y Peking NCNA in English 1506 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Jun (HSINHUA)--Their Majesties King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain attended high mass at the Nantang Cathedral here this morning. Other distinguished Spanish guests accompanying the king and the queen on the visit also attended.

AFP on Mass

OW181358Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1054 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Jun (AFP)--King Juan Carlos of Spain and Queen Sophia this morning attended a high mass here sung in Latin in the Tridentine tradition banned by the pope. Since China became communist, the Catholic Church there has become schismatic: "We are independent of Rome", a Catholic priest told AFP. The mass was the first Catholic service organized by the Chinese authorities specially for a visiting king or head of state. It was celebrated in the only Catholic church open for worship in China, Nantang, the south church, by the new primate of China, Msgr Yang Kao-tien, bishop of Changte (Hunan). He succeeded the Archbishop of Shenyang Msgr Ignatius Pi Shu-shih, who died recently, as the head of the Patriotic Catholic Association of China.

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Bishop Yang, richly robed, conducted the service facing the altar, with his back to the congregation, from which the royal couple was separated by a balustrade. Unlike some members of Peking's foreign community, King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia did not take communion, as the Vatican no longer recognises its validity in China.

A Chinese priest told AFP that there are around 5,000 Chinese Catholics in Peking. But only a handful of them, old people, attend the Sunday services. After the mass the royal couple visited the Great Wall of China and the tombs of the Ming emperors, to the north of Peking. A planned meeting with Latin American journalists was cancelled after complaints of discrimination, informed Spanish sources said.

Spanish Ambassador's Banquet

OW12007Y Peking NCNA in English 1950 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Jun (HSINHUA)--In the name of King Juan Carlos, Spanish ambassador to China, Jose Ramon Sobredo, gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening. King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia attended the banquet.

Among the guests were Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council, Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Wang Chen, vice-premier of the State Council; Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs, and his wife Ho Li-liang; Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade; Huan Chen, minister of culture, and Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Proposing a toast at the banquet, King Juan Carlos said: "On behalf of us all, I would like to express our warmest thanks to you not only for all the attention you have accorded us during our stay in Peking but especially for your spirit of amity manifested in such attention. Just as I said several days ago at the Great Hall of the People such a spirit of amity is an evident sign of the tightening of our relations."

Speaking of his meetings with Premier Hua Kuo-feng, National People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, he said: "We took this opportunity to affirm these relations not only in the above-mentioned spirit of amity but with our common ideas on many international political issues."

He went on: "Before coming to Peking, I already knew that China had scored extraordinary achievements in many fields. When visiting places in Peking in the past few days, I have had an opportunity to confirm such achievements. We have not only seen the monuments of your magnificent history but also the realities of China today.

"We shall leave to visit Hangchow and Shanghai tomorrow to see China's new aspects. We will always cherish the memory of China with great emotion."

In his toast, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said: "Their majesties the king and the queen's current visit to China, though short, is of great significance. It will exert far-reaching influence on the development of the relations between our two countries. Premier Hua Kuo-feng had a friendly conversation with his majesty the king during his visit here.

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"Their majesties the king and the queen had a cordial meeting with Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. In our talks our two sides had a wide-ranging and sincere exchange of views on international issues of common concern and on bilateral relations. Because we are facing many common questions, we naturally share common language in no small degree on important international problems. The desire of our two sides to develop the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries is sincere."

He said: "Through his majesty the king's current visit we have not only greatly deepened our mutual understanding but also raised the relations between our two countries to a new level, giving them much richer content. As a concrete result of the visit, trade and aviation agreements will be signed between the two sides. This shows that the ties of friendship between the two countries are being and will continue to be strengthened. The prospects of the relations between the two countries are fine and encouraging. We are convinced that the flower of friendship we have jointly cultivated during the visit of his majesty the king will bear bounteous fruit."

The Chinese vice-premier said that their majesties the king and the queen's visit to China would come to a successful conclusion after visiting Hangchow and Shanghai. He asked their majesties the king and the queen, upon returning home, to convey the Chinese people's profound sentiments to the Spanish people.

Present were leading members of government departments concerned, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, including Chang Wen-chin, Sung Chih-kuang, Chu Chun-ho, Kuo Chien, Li Ming, Wang Yeh-chiu, Huang Kan-ying, Wang Hsiao-i and Ting Hsueh-sung, and Chinese Ambassador to Spain Ma Mu-ming and his wife.

Official members accompanying the king and the queen on the visit and Sra de Sobredo, wife of the Spanish ambassador to China, were present. The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the two peoples.

Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

OW190832Y Peking NCNA in English 0702 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, and Marcelino Oreja, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, held talks here this morning.

Trade, Civil Transport Accords Signed

OW190734Y Peking NCNA in English 0727 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--A trade agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Kingdom of Spain and an agreement relating to civil air transport between the two governments were signed here today.

Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja signed the agreements on behalf of the Spanish Government.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang signed the trade agreement and Foreign Minister Huang Hua signed the civil air transport agreement respectively on behalf of the Chinese Government.

SPAIN'S EFFORTS TOWARD EUROPEAN UNITY NOTED

OW180812Y Peking NCNA in English 0725 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's feature story: "A Changing and Developing Spain"]

[Text] Madrid, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--In their long history of civilization, the independence- and freedom-loving Spanish people have never failed to resist external aggressions heroically. Since his accession to the throne in November, 1975, King Juan Carlos has laid special stress on safeguarding the nation's independence from foreign intervention and pressure.

Side With the Rest of Europe

In the past few years, Spain has strengthened its ties with Western Europe, and it is now "making contributions to a powerful Europe".

King Juan Carlos once said: "As a component part of Europe, Spain cannot place itself beyond the integration movement which has been going on on the continent. It will be an incomplete reality for Europe not to have Spain." "This European policy is our basic premise," he added. In the more than two years since his accession to the throne, King Juan Carlos has visited France, West Germany, Belgium, Austria, Portugal, Italy and Britain. The Spanish prime minister and foreign minister have also visited a number of European countries. Many heads of state and government of West European countries have also visited Spain. Spain's ties with other European countries have thus been strengthened.

To strengthen further its unity with Western Europe, Spain formally applied for admission into the European communities in July, 1977. At the beginning of this year, the Spanish Government set up a new post of minister without portfolio in charge of relations with the European communities.

Spain is situated on the Mediterranean coast, but contention between the two superpowers has destabilized the region. Spain has held that the destiny of the Mediterranean should be dictated by the Mediterranean countries, and not by the two superpowers.

Spain's propositions and activities in the interest of European unity have been welcomed by Western European countries. When Mr Roy Jenkins, president of the European Economic Community Commission, visited Spain, he pointed out: "Spain and her future are of great significance to Europe."

On Guard

Spain's strategic position is so important that it certainly cannot be overlooked by that superpower which is always coveting Western Europe. For years, this superpower has resorted to the stick-and-carrot policy to intensify its infiltration into Spain. Although the Soviet Union has exerted pressures overtly and covertly on the question of Spain's entry into NATO, the Spanish authorities have made due response to it. Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marcelino Oreja Aguirre said at a plenary meeting of the Congress of Deputies on September 20, 1977 that "we must not fall into illusions and fancy a world where defence needs have disappeared. We should make a thorough study of the needs to safeguard our independence and territorial integrity of the ways and means to comply with these defence needs satisfactorily."

The Spanish Government has taken resolute measures to expel Soviet spies four times.

The Spanish Government has likewise turned down the Soviet demand for the set-up of a so-called "merchant shipping and fishing base" at Algeciras port, thus denying the Soviet Union the opportunity to throttle the Strait of Gibraltar.

Changes in Internal Situation

The mainstream of the times has pushed history forward. New changes have taken place in Spain in the 1970's. Last June, Spain held its first general elections (for the Senate and the lower house) in 41 years. From then on, members of parliament are no longer appointed. Some political and social groups including political parties and labour unions, which used to operate in secret, now enjoy a legitimate status.

In the ship-building industry, the tonnage of new ships made last year was more than 1,813,000 tons, ranking third in the world following Japan and Sweden. To cope with the country's shortage of energy resources, Spain is seeking new resources and exploiting new oil fields at home while energetically developing atomic energy for electricity supply. Last May, the Spanish Government passed a plan for developing nuclear power stations.

Growing Friendship Between Chinese, Spanish People

The Spanish people are no strangers to the Chinese people, many of whom are familiar with "Don Quixote" by Cervantes. They also know Spanish dance known for its grace and rhythm. The peoples of the two countries had friendly contacts centuries ago. After years of separation, the friendship between the two peoples has been developing on a new basis--the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1973. Chinese delegations from medical, tele-communication, construction, food industry, sporting and other circles have visited Spain while Spanish delegations of doctors, engineers, sportsmen and traders have visited China. The hospitality of the Spanish people has left a deep impression on Chinese visitors.

The growing contacts between the two peoples have enabled the Chinese people to know more about the changing and developing Spain.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH CULTURAL WORKERS--Peking, 13 Jun--Mao Tun, vice-chairman of the Federation of Literary and Art Circles of China and chairman of the Union of Chinese Writers, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the friendship delegation of the cultural workers from Sweden led by Vivi Lofstedt. While in China, the guests visited Peking, Shanghai, Sinkiang, Changsha, Shaoshan and Sian, where they had wide contacts with their Chinese counterparts. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1532 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW]

PLANNING COMMISSION GROUP TO ROMANIA--Peking, 15 Jun--A delegation of the Chinese State Planning Commission with Chen Hsien as deputy leader left here by air today for a friendly visit to Romania. Ku Ming, leader of the delegation and vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, was already abroad. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Chin Hsi-ying, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, and Septumiu Borz, first secretary of the Romanian Embassy here. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1205 GMT 15 Jun 78 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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LATE LEADER KUO MO-JO HONORED BY PARTY, STATE OFFICIALS

Hua, Other Leaders Pay Respect

OW171234Y Peking NCNA in English 1222 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing and Vice-Chairman Soong Ching-Ling of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, with deep grief, called at the Peking Hospital today to pay their last respects to the remains of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo, an outstanding Chinese proletarian fighter on the cultural front, together with more than 4,500 representatives of the people of all walks of life in the Chinese capital.

The body of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo lay in state amid evergreens and flowers.

Other party and state leaders who went to pay him last respects were Wei Kuo-ching, Ulanfu, Fang I, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Nien Jung-chen, Ni Chih-fu, Chen Mu-hua, Saifudin, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Chang Ting-cheng, Teng Ying-chao, Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, Hsu Te-heng, Wang Chen, Ku Mu; Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Sung Jen-chiung, Shen Yen-ping, Shih Liang, Kang Ko-ching, Chi Fang, Yang Ching-jen, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Jung I-jen and Tung Ti-chou; President of the Supreme People's Court Chiang Hua; Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate Huang Huo-ching; leading member of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Lo Jui-ching.

Chairman Hua and the other party and state leaders stood in silent tribute in front of the remains of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo and extended sincere sympathy to Comrade Yu Li-chun, widow of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo and his children.

Among those at the Peking Hospital to pay their last respects to the remains of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo were also members of the NPC Standing Committee and the CPPCC National Committee in Peking, and leading members of departments under the CCP Central Committee, government departments, the general departments, arms and services of the People's Liberation Army, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence, military academies, Peking units and Peking Garrison of the PLA, the CCP Peking Municipal Committee and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and prominent figures in scientific, cultural and educational circles and other walks of life, as well as friends of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo.

After the mourning ceremony, the remains of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo were escorted to the Papaoshan Crematory by Comrades Fang I, Wu Te, Hsu Te-heng and Shen Yen-ping; staff members of the funeral committee and relatives of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo.

The memorial meeting for Comrade Kuo Mo-jo will take place on June 18 at the Great Hall of the People.

Memorial Ceremony Held

OW182200Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1454 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 18 Jun (HSINHUA)--A memorial meeting was held here this afternoon for Comrade Kuo Mo-jo, an outstanding Chinese proletarian cultural fighter, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, president of the Academy of Sciences of China, and chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles.

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All those present mourned Comrade Kuo Mo-jo, steadfast and unswerving revolutionary who strove his whole life for the cause of communism. The national flag is flying at half-mast at Tienanmen Square, the gate of Hsinhuamen and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today.

The meeting took place in the Great Hall of the People in an atmosphere of solemnity and respect. A portrait of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo hung above the urn containing his ashes which was draped with the flag of the Communist Party of China.

A wreath was presented by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council; Yeh Chien-ying, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Chairman of the CCP Central Committee; Chairman of the National Committee of the CPPC and vice-premier of the State Council; Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council; and Wang Tung-hsing, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee, attended the memorial meeting and presented wreaths. Soong Ching-ling, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, also presented a wreath.

Also present were other party and state leaders Wei Kuo-ching, Ulanfu, Fang I, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Nieh Jung-chen, Ni Chih-fu, Chen Mu-hua, Saifudin, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Tsai Chang, Teng Ying-chao, Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, Hsu Te-heng, Wang Chen and Ku Mu; Vice-chairmen of the National Committee of the CPPCC Sung Jen-chiung, Shen Yen-ping, Shih Liang, Kang Ko-ching, Chi Fang, Yang Ching-jen, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Jung I-jen and Tung Ti-chou; President of the Supreme People's Court Chiang Hua; Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate Huang Huo-ching; and leading member of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee Lo Jui-ching.

Responsible persons of party, government and army departments, noted personages of various circles and the masses of the capital city, close to 2,000 in all, attended the memorial meeting.

There were also wreaths from other party and state leaders Wei Kuo-ching, Ulanfu, Fang I, Liu Po-cheng, Hsu Shih-yu, Chi Teng-kuei, Su Chen-hua, Li Te-sheng, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao, Nieh Jung-chen, Ni Chih-fu, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Peng Chung, Chen Mu-hua, Chao Tzu-yang, Saifudin, Chang Ting-cheng, Liao Cheng-chih, Chi Peng-fei, Chou Chien-jen, Hu Chueh-wen and Kang Shih-en. There were also wreaths presented by Vice-Chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee Chu Yun-shan, Wang Shou-tao, Chang Chung, Pa-pa-la Ko-lieh-lang-chieh, and Hu Tzu-ang.

Also presenting wreaths were the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the CPPCC National Committee, the General Office under the CCP Central Committee, the Organization Department and the Propaganda Department under the CCP Central Committee, the General Office under the NPC Standing Committee, the General Office under the State Council, the Secretariat of the CPPCC National Committee, the General Office Under the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Ministry of Culture, the Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the Union of Chinese Writers, the Peking municipal party and revolutionary committees, the Szechwan Provincial party and revolutionary committees, the Loshan County party and revolutionary committees in Szechwan Province.

Some foreign friends also presented wreaths.

A wreath presented by Yu Li-chun, widow of Comrade Ku Mo-jo, and their family was laid before the casket.

Also present at today's memorial meeting were: Members of the NPC Standing Committee in Peking Ma Chun-ku, Wang Yeh-chiu, Wang Kun-tsang, Wang Chien-an, Ou Tang-liang, Pei Shih-chang, Teng Tien-tao, Pai Shou-i, Piao Chun-tzu, Lu Shu-hsiang, Lu Chi, Jen Hsin-min, Hua Lo-keng, Liu Ta-nien, Liu Fei, Hsu Chieh, Hsu Ti-hsin, Yen Chi-tzu, Li Chen, Li Yen-lu, Yang Hsiu-feng, Yang Mo, Chang Wen-yu, Chang Chi-lung, Chang Ping-kuei, Chen Yung-hsiang, Chen Tsai-tao, Chen Tzu-sheng, Chen I-sung, Mao I-sheng, Lin Chiao-chi, Li Li-yun, Li Fieh, Lo Shu-chang, Chou Shih-ti, Chou Pei-yuan, Meng Chi-mao, Chao Chung-yao, Hao Te-ching, Hu Sheng, Yuan Jen-yuan, Ku Kang-lo, Kao Ko-lin, Tang Tien-chi, Huang Ping-wei, Tsao Yu, Tsao Chu-ju, Peng Ming-chih, Cheng Shih-tsai, Fu Chung, Fu Chiu-tao, Tseng Chih and Tan Cheng;

Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee Yu Shu-te, Wang Chung, Wang Fu, Wang Tzu-kang, Wang Yun-sheng, Wang Hsueh-wen, Wang Ping-nan, Wang Hsueh-ying, Wang Hsin-ting, Fang Chung-ju, Kung Yuan, Kung Tsung-chou, Kung Hsiang-chen, Kan Tzu-sen, Shen Chien, Yeh Tao-ying, Feng Wen-pin, Cheng Fang-wu, Chu Mu-chih, Liu Hsing, Liu Hsiao, Liu Ting, Liu Chung-jung, Liu Jui-lung, Kuan Jui-wu, An Shih-wei, Hsu Li-chun, Sun I, Sun Cheng-pei, Li Hsin, Li Chi, Li Li-ying, Li Shih-chi, Li Shih-chang, Li Pu-hsin, Li Chu-li, Li Cho-jan, Li Shu-ying, Yang Tung-sheng, Yang Chi-ching, Yang Chiu-ling, Hsiao Peng, Wu Wen-shun, Wu Tai-feng, Wu Huan-hsing, Wu Hsueh-chih, Ho Chang-kung, Ku Chih-piao, Ku Chun-fan, Chang Su, Chang Tse, Chang Nan-sheng, Chang Hsiang-shan, Chang Wei-chen, Chang Chia-fu, Chen Cheng-hsiang, Lin Hai-yun, Chin Cheng, Chou Yang, Cheng Min-chih, Chao Pu-chu, Hu Ko-shih, Chung Shih-tung, Chung Chi-kuang, Chung Hui-lan, Hou Hsiang-lin, Yu Ta-fu, Chiang Chun-fang, Ho Cheng, Hsia Yen, Hsia Chih-hsu, Tun Hsing-yun, Hsu Po-hsin, Hsu Pin-ju, Kao Wen-hua, Kuo Hung-tao, Huang Kun, Huang Kan-ying, Huang Chi-ching, Huang Ko-cheng, Tsao Kuang-hua, Yen Luei-yao, Tseng Yung-chuan, Hsieh Ping-hsin, Tsai Hsiao, Hsiung Fu, Hsiung Hsiang-hui, and Pan Shu;

Responsible persons of various departments under the CCP Central Committee and government departments Chang Yao-tzu, Liu Chien, Hu Yao-pang, Chen Yeh-ping, Chang Ping-hua, Liao Ching-tan, Feng Hsuan, Lo Ching-chang, Wang Tao-chiang, Li Kuei, Ma Wen-jui, Chia Pu-pin, Hu Chi-wei, Liu Tsung-cho, Tseng Tao, Li Yen-shou, Yang Hsi-kuang, Wang Hui-te, Wang Chih-chieh, Hu Te-hua, Hu Nai-chiu, Wu Hsin-yu, Cheng Chi-chiao, Hsin I-min, Chang Chia-lo, Tseng Han-chou, Yu Ping, Huang Hua, Chang Hai-feng, Tuan Yun, Yuan Pao-hua, Peng Min, Chiang Nan-hsiang, Hu Chia-pin, Yu Sang, Cheng Tzu-hua, Wang Jun-sheng, Shih Lin, Yang Li-kung, Yeh Chi-chiang, Chou Tzu-chien, Li Chueh, Lu Tung, Tuan Tzu-chun, Wang Cheng, Chang Chen, Chai Shu-fan, Cheng Tien-hsiang, Hsiao Han, Chiao Li-jen, Yang Yeh-peng, Chien Cheng-yin, Chien Chih-kuang, Liang Ling-kuang, Tuan Chun-i, Kuo Chien, Chung Fu-hsiang, Chang Chin-fu, Li Pao-hua, Kao Hsiu, Chen Kuo-tung, Huang Chen, Liu Fu-chih, Liu Hsi-yao, Chiang I-chen, Huang Shu-tse, Wang Meng, Wu Heng, Wang Ping, Chin Li-sheng, Kao Teng-pang, Yu Wen, Tung Ta-lin, Liu Chun, Li Su, Chung Ping-chang, Kan Chung-tou, Tsao Kuan-chun, Chao Pei-ko, Chang Fang-hai, Hu Chiao-mu, Yu Kuang-yuan, Liu Yang-chiao, Sung I-pin, Wu Ching-tung, Su Ching, Yao I-lin, Teng Li-chun, Lien Kuan, Chen Han-po, Hua Ying-shen, Li Meng-fu, Nieh Chen, Chou Erh-fu, Li Hsiao-lu, and Chen Te-yuan;

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Responsible persons of the general departments, services and arms of the PLA, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense, the military academies, the Peking PLA units and the Peking Garrison Command Chang Tsai-chien, Li Ta, Hsu Li-ching, Huang Yu-kun, Chang Chen, Wang Ping, Chu Kuang-ya, Chang Chen-huan, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Kao Hou-liang, Chin Ju-pai, Li Shui-ching, Huang Hsing-ting, Tai Shan-ho, Lu Cheng-tsao, Kao Jui, Hsiao Ko, Yang Hsiu-shan, Li Chu-kuei, Li Jen-lin, Hung Hsueh-chih, Chin Chi-wei, and Fu Chung-pi;

Responsible persons of the Peking Municipal CCP and revolutionary committees Chia Ting-san, Wang Lei, Chao Peng-fei, Mao Lien-chueh, and Li Li-kung;

Late Comrade Kuo Mo-jo's friends Li I-mang, Hsia Nai, Hou Wai-lu, Pei Li-sheng, Yueh Chih-chien, Yang Chung-chien, Yin Tsan-hsun, Liu Ta-kang, Chen Ching-jun, Shih Ju-wei, Lin Lan-ying, Wu Chung-hua, Liu Ta, Yang Hai-po, Huan Hsiang, Mei I. Ku Chieh-kang, Chen Han-sheng, Yin Ta, Feng Chih, Sha Ting, Ting Sheng-shu, Sun Yeh-fang, Chou Wei-chih, Ho Ching-chih, Lin Mo-han, Liu Pai-yu, Feng Nai-chao, Chang Kuang-nien, Tsang Ko-chia, Feng Mu, Wu Tso-jen, Ssu-tu Hui-min, Chin Shan, Hsieh Hsin-ho, Kao Fu-yu, Hsiao Hung-ta, Cheng Tsung-ying, Hsueh Min, Lin Yueh-chin, Cho Lin, Lin Chia-mei, and Hsieh Yun-hui.

Present also at the memorial meeting were medical workers who attended Comrade Kuo Mo-jo and staff members who worked at his side Tao Huan-lo, Chang Hui-fen, Chang Hui, Liu Shen-chiu, Li Pang-chi, Li Chia-tai, Tang Li-chin, Lin Chun-tsai, Wang Ting-fang, Luan Chung-hsin and Lu Kang.

Comrade Kuo Mo-jo's ashes will be scattered on the fields of the Tachai production brigade in accordance with his wish.

Teng Hsiao-ping Speech

OW181236Y Peking NCNA in English 1223 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Jun (Hsinhua)--Following is the full text of the memorial speech delivered by Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping at the memorial meeting for late Comrade Kuo Mo-jo held here today:

Comrade Kuo Mo-jo has departed from us forever. Comrade Kuo Mo-jo's heart ceased to beat at 16:50 on June 12, 1978. He was aged 86.

With immense grief, we mourn deeply for this revolutionary who strove for communism steadfastly and unswervingly all his life and who was an outstanding proletarian cultural fighter.

Comrade Kuo Mo-jo was an eminent writer, poet and playwright and also a Marxist historian and scholar of ancient Chinese scripts. As early as in the period of the May 4th Movement in 1919 he eulogized the people's revolution, socialism and communism in poems bursting with revolutionary passion. He started a new style of poetry for a generation and became the founder of the modern poetry movement in China. His historical plays are powerful weapons for educating the people and attacking the enemy. He was the pioneer in China in applying a Marxist viewpoint to the study of Chinese history. In combining creatively the study of ancient Chinese scripts and ancient Chinese history he opened up a new approach to historical research. He made important contributions to studies in philosophy and the social sciences. His interests went from literature, art, philosophy and history, to archaeology and the studies of inscriptions on bronzes, oracle bones and tortoise shells. He wrote on Marxist theory and translated and introduced progressive foreign literature and art.

Over a long period of time he was an outstanding leader and administrator in scientific, cultural and educational work and encouraged and guided the development of thousands upon thousands of scientific, cultural and educational workers. He made an indelible contribution to the development of scientific, cultural and educational work in China. Like Lu Hsun, he was a famous scholar of broad and profound learning and a man of marked talent in modern Chinese culture. Following on after Lu Hsun he became another brilliant standard bearer under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought.

Comrade Kuo Mo-jo was born in Loshan County in Szechwan Province. He plunged into revolutionary cultural activities against imperialism and feudalism in his early years, and founded the well-known literary body, "Creation". He joined the northern expedition in 1926, serving as deputy director of the General Political Department of the National Revolutionary Army. After Chiang Kai-shek turned against the revolution, he wrote with burning indignation the article "Look At Today's Chiang Kai-shek", an indictment of the traitor that had tremendous impact on the people.

He took part in the Nanchang Uprising in 1927 and joined the Communist Party of China in August the same year. He went to Japan in 1928 and stayed there to carry on research in ancient Chinese history and ancient Chinese scripts. While there he gave active support to revolutionary cultural activities of young Chinese living in Japan and of the literary and art circles in China. Kuo Mo-jo returned to the motherland after the outbreak of the war against Japanese aggression. Implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line under the direct leadership of our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai, he organized and united progressive cultural figures in Kuomintang-ruled areas for the movement against Japanese aggression and for national salvation.

He wrote many historical dramas and large numbers of articles and poems during this period, penetratingly exposing the Kuomintang reactionaries' policy of national betrayal and capitulation and heightening the fighting will of the revolutionary people. After victory was won in the war of resistance, he marched courageously at the van of the democratic movement despite political persecution by the Kuomintang reactionaries and waged a sharp struggle against Chiang Kai-shek's fascist, dictatorial rule and his plot to start civil war, rendering powerful support to the people's war of liberation.

He was elected chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles at the National Congress of Literary and Art Workers in August 1949. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Kuo Mo-jo continued his writing while shouldering heavy responsibilities of leadership in state affairs, scientific, cultural and educational work and international exchanges. He served successively as members of the Central People's Government Council, vice-premier of the Government Administration Council and chairman of its Committee of Cultural and Educational Affairs, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, director of its Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences, director of the First Institute of History, president of the China University of Science and Technology, chairman (for second and third terms) of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, chairman of the China Peace Committee, and honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

He was elected member of the Central Committee at the ninth, tenth and eleventh national congresses of the Communist Party of China; vice-chairman of the Standing Committee at all the five national people's congresses; member of the First National Committee, Standing Committee member of the Fourth National Committee and vice-chairman of the second, third and fifth national committees of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Comrade Kuo Mo-jo was not only a revolutionary scientist and man of letters but a revolutionary thinker, statesman and renowned social activist. His contributions to science and culture and his meritorious service in revolutionary practice won him esteem from the entire Chinese people and progressive people the world over.

Comrade Kuo Mo-jo was an outstanding member of the Chinese Communist Party. He loved the party, the motherland and the people all his life. He was loyal and devoted to the party's cause and cherished deep proletarian feelings for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and for the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai. He persisted in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, had a clear-cut and firm class stand and stood steadfastly on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in successive inner-party struggles between the two lines, in the struggle against the bourgeoisie in the ideological and cultural fields and in the international struggle against imperialism and revisionism. His pen was always at the service of the revolution and his heart was always with the people.

Comrade Kuo Mo-jo withstood the test of the 11th two-line struggle in the latter part of his life. He warmly acclaimed the great victory of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in smashing the gang of four, singing out with joy: "The ferreting out of the gang of four, what gratifying news!" and "Support Chairman Hua and support the party Central Committee!", expressing the attitude of hundreds of millions of people.

This spring, Comrade Kuo Mo-jo's illness became worse. He continued, however, to concern himself with the carrying out of the party Central Committee's strategic policy decision of grasping the key link to run the country well and with the progress of the four modernizations. He attended the National Science Conference whilst ill to greet the arrival of spring in the field of science. Shortly before his death, he sent a written statement to the enlarged National Committee meeting of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles in which he affirmed his great hopes for literary and art workers. Comrade Kuo Mo-jo fought to his last breath for the proletarian revolutionary cause and for the new upsurge in China's science and culture.

Comrade Kuo Mo-jo's life was one of revolution and of struggle. He is an example to the people of the whole country, particularly to scientific, cultural and educational workers and to the intellectuals.

We must learn from his boundless loyalty to the party, the people and the revolution. At the important historical junctures in the several decades of revolutionary struggle, he always stood by the party, adhered to the principles of the proletarian party spirit and served the Chinese people and the people of the world whole-heartedly. He was an ardent propagandist and loyal defender of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

We must learn from his enthusiastic aggressive spirit with which he made unceasing revolution and always stood at the forefront of the times. In the period of the democratic revolution and the periods of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, he maintained enormous revolutionary enthusiasm, was full of high spirits and vigour. The older he got, the stronger his will became. He was a pioneer who kept the revolutionary spirit fresh.

We must learn from his determined fortitude in fearing neither hardship nor danger and from his daring in scaling the heights of science. In academic research and the creation of literature and art, he was a dedicated explorer, who dared to break new paths and uphold the truth, who often waged irreconcilable struggles against unfavourable conditions and against the force of habit. Thus, for us he presents a lofty image as proletarian scholar and writer.

We must learn from his democratic style of study. In academic research he always took the scientific approach of seeking truth from facts, always stood for letting everyone air his views freely, so that one person could make up for another's deficiencies and common progress could be made. He never tried to overawe others by using his position. He got on well with comrades whose views differed from his and was interested in training young people and in encouraging and helping someone who showed promise. He was a model in implementing the party's principle "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend."

His death has deprived us of a great scientist, a great man of letters and of an old comrade-in-arms who had carried on the struggle with us for a long time. This is a great loss to our party and our country, particularly to the country's science and culture. We should turn grief into strength however and, rallying more closely round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao and firmly implementing the party's line adopted at its 11th congress, work hard to build vast contingents of proletarian scientific and technological personnel, greatly raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation and fulfill the general task for the new period!

Newspapers Carry Comment

OW180843Y Peking NCPA in English 0833 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Jun (HSINHUA)--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY and other Peking papers frontpage a report that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing, and other party and state leaders, as well as 4,500 representatives of the people in the Chinese capital, yesterday paid their last respects to the remains of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo. The report describes Kuo Mo-jo as an outstanding revolutionary cultural fighter.

A photograph showing Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying on the occasion is carried together with the report.

Messages of condolences on the death of Comrade Kuo Mo-jo sent by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, President U Ne Win of Burma, King Juan Carlos and Premier Adolfo Suarez Gonzales of Spain and messages of condolences from other countries are printed in the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

"Mourning in Grief" is the title of an article in the PEOPLE'S DAILY, written on the occasion by Chou Yang, vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles. The article says that Comrade Kuo Mo-jo had made great contributions to China's revolutionary culture in the past decades, during the periods of the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. The article says that Kuo Mo-jo was a great proletarian cultural fighter and at the same time a long-tested revolutionary, a famous social activist and an outstanding poet, scholar and playwright.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY publishes a poem entitled "Gift to Comrade Kuo Mo-jo" by the late Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Chen I in 1957, in response to a new poem by Kuo Mo-jo. Chen I, impressed by the revolutionary sentiment of Kuo Mo-jo's poem, encouraged him to go forward.

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The paper also carries two poems condoling on the death of Kuo Mo-jo, one by Chao Fu-chu, a leading member of the Chinese Buddhist Association, and the other by Fu Chung.

Printed in the paper too are two fables satirizing Khrushchev by Kuo Mo-jo in 1962, and a handwritten copy of Chairman Mao's poem done by Kuo Mo-jo with a Chinese brush.

SOONG CHING-LING ARTICLE ON CHINA WELFARE INSTITUTE

OW161101Y Peking NCMA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[14 June PEOPLE'S DAILY article by Soong Ching-ling: "Forty Years in the Service of the People"]

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 13 Jun--It has been 40 years since the founding of the China Welfare Institute. It was founded in June 1938 during the war of resistance against Japan and was known as the China Defense League. After the victorious end of that war in 1945 and throughout the entire liberation war, it was called the China Welfare Fund. It took its present name in 1950 following the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The China Welfare Institute has two tasks: First, to assist in fulfilling certain urgent needs during the Chinese people's struggle for liberation and progress; second, to apprise friends throughout the world of the significance and objectives of the Chinese people's struggle. Our organization has always accepted the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and, as a rule, has been guided by Chairman Mao Tsetung's united front policy in uniting with our friends, both at home and abroad on an extensive scale. For decades, our work received the direct support and kind attention of Premier Chou En-lai.

Based on various historical conditions, the history of the China Welfare Institute can be divided into four periods:

The first period covered the time from the founding of the China Defense League shortly after the Japanese imperialists invaded China, up to the occupation of Hong Kong by the Japanese aggressors following the outbreak of war in the Pacific in December 1941.

Our task during that period was to win the world people's support for the vanguard forces in the Chinese war against Japan--the Eighth Route Army and the New 4th Army, as well as the people of the liberated areas led by the Chinese Communist Party.

With regard to material support, we acquired donations of medical supplies and other necessities for the liberated areas. We also rendered support and assistance to certain units in Yennan, such as the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College, the Lu Hsun Art Institute, the border region nursery and child-care center.

The Chinese Defense League was established in Hong Kong because it was extremely difficult to carry out that type of work in areas ruled by Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang at that time.

The second period was 1942-45, when we conducted our work in Chungking, Chiang Kai-shek's wartime capital.

When we went out in Chungking, we were secretly trailed by Kuomintang agents, but we maintained constant contact with the Eighth Route Army office headed by Comrade Chou En-lai. It was in this way that monetary donations and supplies we had collected were sent out and news about the people's guerrilla war and activities we had aided were disseminated and publicized throughout the world.

Following the defeat of the Japanese aggressors, we went to Shanghai. As of December 1945, our organization was called the China Welfare Fund, and the third period began. One aspect of our work at that time to obtain an allotment earned by liberated areas--areas that had contributed and suffered the most during the war--from the international relief agencies and supplies provided by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and other semiofficial organizations.

The China Welfare Fund also sponsored cultural and welfare activities for the working people and their children in Shanghai.

The year 1949 ushered in the liberation and founding of our People's Republic. Hundreds of millions of Chinese people were victorious in their new democratic revolution and have since entered the stage of socialist revolution and construction. This historical victory also brought about a change in our organization and marked the beginning of the fourth period in our history. We were no longer simply an "agency" for collecting and distributing monetary donations and supplies; now our work and budget were included in the state plan, like other units that had at one time received support from us.

We reviewed our work since 1936 and made plans for the future. I discussed our new policy and tasks with Premier Chou En-lai, who had consistently supported our work over the years. We decided to assist with the experimental work on maternity and child health and on children's cultural education under party leadership. In addition, because we had engaged in international propaganda, we would continue such work and strive to do a good job in all our endeavors. In the mid-1950's, after we had clearly decided on our various tasks, we changed the name of our organization to the China Welfare Institute.

After that, our work was primarily carried out in Shanghai. Our health center developed into the International Peace Maternity and Child Health Hospital. Other groups developed into a nursery, a kindergarten, children's palace and children's art troupe and moved from Quonset huts to better state-provided buildings. In the meantime, we began new efforts in propaganda work. In 1950, we started publishing the journal CHILDREN'S EPOCH, with fifth-and sixth-grade pupils as the principal readers, for the purpose of fostering communist morality and enhancing their knowledge. In 1952, we began publishing the English journal CHINA RECONSTRUCTS, which reported facts about China's socialist revolution and construction to foreign readers.

In the beginning, our maternity and child health hospital had only 50 beds, and now there are 300. Each year, the hospital handles 8,000 inpatients, including obstetrical and gynecological cases, and close to 200,000 outpatients, and performs approximately 20,000 operations. Various scientific research projects are also carried out by the hospital in accordance with Chairman Mao's principle of "combining traditional Chinese therapy with Western medicine."

Each year, several hundred thousand children participate in activities at the children's palace.

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In 1957, the children's art troupe was expanded into a children's art theater. In 1977 alone, 259 performances were staged before a combined audience of 379,891.

The nursery and kindergarten have cultivated healthy, lively children. They not only gain knowledge, but more importantly, are educated to love the party and state, learn revolutionary traditions, display the collectivist spirit and cherish a warm love for labor.

A total of 389 issues of CHILDREN'S EPOCH were published from its inauguration in 1950 up to 1966. The journal was enthusiastically received by children and those engaged in working with children, but its publication was interrupted due to the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four." Last April, the journal resumed publication with a circulation more than double its previous record.

At present, CHINA RECONSTRUCTS is published not only in English, but also in French, Spanish, Russian and Arabic. Beginning this year, a German edition will also be available.

The Great Cultural Revolution gave an impetus to our work. However, the "gang of four," a bane to the country and people, did all they could to undermine our work. They negated the achievements of our country in the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, smeared some of our projects as "examples of revisionism" and persecuted our personnel. They not only denied the spirit of initiative and the required method of investigation and study, but also denied the necessity of studying technology and the division of labor among specialized personnel. Their interference inflicted varying degrees of damage to our work in all areas.

Although we have done beneficial work over the past years, it is far from sufficient. Moreover, some of our ideas have not yet been put into practice. Generally speaking, however, our work has adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and his principles and policies.

With the shattering of the "gang of four" by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, a new Long March has begun with the aim of building China into a great, powerful socialist country with a modern agriculture, industry, national defense, science and technology. In this new Long March, the China Welfare Institute is determined to do more and better work and, as it did over the last 40 years, serve the people and work for the revolution. In addition, through CHINA RECONSTRUCTS, it will apprise our friends the world over of the progress our country has made in socialism.

KANG KO-CHING, PENG CHUNG ADDRESS CHINA WELFARE INSTITUTE

OW161053Y Peking NCN Domestic Service in Chinese 1800 GMT 14 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 14 Jun--On the afternoon of 14 June, over 1,000 people from all Shanghai circles met at the Friendship Movie Theater in the Shanghai Exhibition Hall to warmly celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the China Welfare Institute.

The meeting was attended by the new members of the Executive Committee of the institute Peng Chung, Kang Ko-ching, Chi Yen-ming, Chou Wei-chih, Wang I-ping, Che Wen-i, Pa Chin, Wu Yao-tsung, Wang Ming-chang, Shen Tsui-chen, Li Tai-cheng [2621 1132 2052], Liu Fang, Ho Chiu-cheng, and Chang Su-ping [1728 5685 1627]; responsible persons of the Shanghai Municipal CCP and revolutionary committees Chao Hsing-chih and Yang Shih-fa; Vice Chairmen of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the CPPCC Liang Kuo-pin, Su Pu-ching, Huang Chih-po, Feng Te-pei, Wu Jo-an, and Lu Yu-tao; responsible persons of the Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council, and organizations of women, youths, education, culture, and public health; prominent personages of the cultural, educational, literary and art circles; and workers dedicated to enhancing maternity and child care and children's education.

Soong Ching-ling, chairman of the Executive Council of the China Welfare Institute, was prevented from coming to Shanghai because of official business and asked Comrade Chi Yen-ming to preside over the meeting. Comrade Chi Yen-ming read the following inscription written by the wise leader Chairman Hua for the 40th anniversary of the institute: Congratulations to the China Welfare Institute on its 40th anniversary.

Chi Yen-ming said: This grand celebration we are holding today represents a great victory in smashing the "gang of four" and the great success of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee in grasping the key link and running the country well.

Comrade Kang Ko-ching then addressed the meeting. She said: While reviewing the 40-year fighting course traversed by the China Welfare Institute, we extend our highest regards to the institute's founder, Vice Chairman Soong Ching-ling, for her perseverance in leading this glorious undertaking during the past 40 years. Since its founding, the institute has made valuable political, moral and material contributions to the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle for liberation during the difficult years of the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war. After the founding of new China, the institute continuously contributed to China's socialist revolution and construction as part of the people's welfare program by undertaking maternity and child care, children's education, international propaganda and pilot projects.

Kang Ko-ching said: Our party has always attached great importance to maternity and child care and children's education. Our great leader Chairman Mao, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, Chairman Chu Te and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, consistently concerned themselves with and strongly supported this organization. They issued a series of brilliant instructions which provided a correct line and principles for our work. The "gang of four," a bane to the country and people, acted wildly in sabotaging women's work and children's education in an attempt to attain their goal of usurping party and state power. Suffering from this same serious sabotage, the China Welfare Institute was forced to cease operations. The "gang of four," who were guilty of all kinds of wrongdoings and crimes, eventually ended up in disgrace and were completely destroyed.

Kang Ko-ching continued: Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee are very much concerned with the growth of women of all nationalities and the younger generation throughout the country. They have also attached great importance to leadership in this field, which in their opinion should be strengthened. The inscription for the 40th anniversary of the founding of the China Welfare Institute, which was written by Chairman Hua, despite the fact that he is busy with a myriad of daily affairs, is a token of his great concern for our organization and a great inspiration to us. We must foster lofty ideals, set lofty goals for ourselves, study hard and sum up the institute's past experiences. Only in this way can we make new progress and score new successes on the basis of past achievements. We firmly believe in the institute's ability to play an even greater role and achieve even greater successes in further improving maternity and child care and children's education and in expanding its international propaganda activities.

The next speaker was Comrade Peng Chung, who extended sincere congratulations to the China Welfare Institute on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the Shanghai CPPCC Municipal Committee. In his speech he said: Under the leadership and guidance of Vice Chairman Soong Ching-ling, the China Welfare Institute has devoted the past 40 years to enhancing the revolutionary cause and has made outstanding contributions to the Chinese people's revolution and construction. We extend our highest regards to the institute's founder and leader, Vice Chairman Soong.

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Peng Chung said: After leading the people throughout the country to a great victory over the "gang of four," the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua has scored initial successes in grasping the key link and running the country well. The China Welfare Institute has also made new progress in various projects. At the Fifth NPC, Chairman Hua outlined the general task for the new period of development in socialist revolution and construction in China, setting higher goals for our departments of maternity and child care and children's education. We must live up to his expectations and strive to accomplish the general task for the new period.

We profoundly believe that in the new Long March for accomplishing the general task for the new period, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and under the guidance of Chairman Soong Ching-ling, the China Welfare Institute will carry forward the hard-working spirit it has shown over the past 40 years, take a new step forward and make even greater contributions.

The meeting was followed by theatrical programs by the children's art theater, the children's palace, the kindergarten and the nursery of the China Welfare Institute.

On 13 June, the China Welfare Institute held its Executive Council meeting in Shanghai.

The institute issued an album entitled "The 40th Anniversary of the China Welfare Institute," in celebration of the 40th anniversary of its founding.

MINISTER LIANG LING-KUANG ON DEVELOPING LIGHT INDUSTRY

OWL61046Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Jun 78 OW

[Talk by Liang Ling-kuang, minister of light industry: "Develop Light Industry in a Big Way, Strive To Meet the Needs of the People"--recorded]

[Excerpts] Light industry produces consumer goods for daily use. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, light industry has greatly expanded over the past 28 years. Total light industrial output value has increased nineteenfold. Compared with early postliberation days, output of primary products has increased several times to scores of times. New products have successively emerged--watches, plastic goods, synthetic detergents, synthetic fatty acids and household electric appliances. A variety of colorful Chinese traditional handicraft items enjoy considerable popularity both at home and abroad.

In the first 4 months this year, output of the 12 major light industrial products under the state plan, i.e., paper, sugar, salt, cigarettes, sewing machines, bicycles, watches, light bulbs, detergents, large and medium-sized [word indistinct] and light machinery, all reached or surpassed planned targets and topped the same period of last year by 20 to 30 percent. The quality of many of them improved also.

Light industry is an important component of the national economy and plays an important role in the rapid development of China's national economy. We must follow great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's principle of developing agriculture, light industry and heavy industry in that order and strive to quicken the development of light industry. Holding high Chairman Mao's great banner and grasping the key link, we must score marked achievements in 3 years, change our outlook in 8 years and fully modernize our light industry in 23 years.

Specific requirements for making marked achievements in 3 years are: Within this year, greatly increase the output of light industry products that are badly needed in the market; paper-making departments should insure an adequate supply of paper for textbooks and notebooks; economic and technical indexes of [word indistinct] should at least reach the best level of last year; increase varieties of (Lungkang) bicycles and multipurpose sewing machines to satisfy the masses; output of paper, salt, sewing machines, light bulbs, furniture and leather shoes in 1979 should be great enough to prefulfill the fifth 5-year plan by 1 year; output of other products should be energetically increased; greet the 30th founding anniversary of new China with new products including fourth-generation electronic watches, new designs and new varieties of products; and in 1980, supply of such daily necessities for the people as iron works, bowls, detergents, dry batteries, thermowares, bicycles, sewing machines and watches should be markedly improved.

Requirements for changing our outlook in 3 years are: Output of light industry products in 1980 should be 2.5 times the level of 1977; products should be colorful, durable and low-priced; each province and autonomous region should be self-sufficient in the supply of general light industry products.

The full modernization of our light industry in 23 years requires that by the year 2000 most of China's light industry products approach and some of them reach or exceed the world's advanced standard at that time.

At the same time, forceful and effective measures should be taken to implement the 30-point program for industry. First of all, great attention should be paid to the following four aspects:

1. Pay great attention to sources of raw materials and make great efforts to build raw material bases. To energetically build up light industry, it is necessary to begin with natural resources. It is necessary to pay close attention to insuring the supply of raw materials for agriculture and to developing the supply of raw materials for industry so as to gradually increase the production of raw materials for industry.
2. Make great efforts in tapping potential and renovating existing enterprises. To build up light industry, it is necessary to build a number of key factories. However, existing light industrial enterprises scattered all over the country are a strong force and a base for developing light industry. We must consolidate existing enterprises one by one to bring into full play the role of this base. It is imperative to repudiate "the theory of external causes" and make great efforts to tap the potential of, innovate and renovate old factories. An important approach to insure success in this regard is successful specialization and coordination. Big and medium-sized cities should popularize the experiences of Shanghai and Peking--set up specialized enterprises of different trades and reorganize enterprises in accordance with the principle of specialization and coordination.
3. Make good efforts to improve product quality and increase product varieties. The quality of light industrial products has a direct bearing on construction in our country and the interests of the people. We must foster a keen sense of political responsibility toward the people and tighten product quality control. We should institute a system of unconditional repair, exchange and refund. We should quickly resume the production of prestigious items as well as traditional products. All designs and varieties needed by the people but discontinued must be revived and expanded. Scientific research must be stepped up, new techniques adopted and new products developed. We must do a good job in the distribution and availability of products so as to still better satisfy the people's daily needs.

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4. Strengthen the party's leadership over light industry and bring into full play the two initiatives. Light industry cannot be developed in isolation. It cannot be separated from the coordination and cooperation of the national economic and other departments. It is imperative to strengthen the party's leadership, carry out overall planning and all-round arrangements, and [words indistinct]. There are too many trades in light industry and many light industrial enterprises are medium or small-sized and can be better run by localities. Therefore, it is necessary to bring into full play initiatives from both the central and local authorities, particularly the initiatives of local authorities, to run light industries.

We must answer Chairman Hua's call "strive to do all work well" and develop light industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results so as to contribute to implementing the general task of the new period.

CULTURE MINISTRY STRESSES READJUSTMENT OF POLICIES

OW182101Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1609 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Report on PEOPLE'S DAILY 13 June article by the theoretical group of the Ministry of Culture: "Conscientiously Readjust the Party's Policy on Literature and Art"]

[Text] Peking, 13 Jun--The article points out: In his government work report to the Fifth NPC, Chairman Hua called on us to conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's directive on readjusting the party's policy on literature and art. This is an important, urgent task for the literary and art front at present.

The article says: Readjustment means consolidation, that is, to eliminate chaos and restore order. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," literary and art circles have criticized the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary revisionist line and smashed the shackles of fascist cultural tyranny. Right and wrong with regard to ideology, theory and line in the literary and art sphere, once confused by the "gang of four," have been clarified; the party's policy on literature and art has been gradually put into effect. However, the literary and art sphere was one in which the "gang of four" meddled most actively, controlled most strictly and caused the most damage. They held sway over literary and art circles for 10 years and spread their poison most extensively. But the current movement is being developed unevenly and, because the investigation work in some units is not being carried out thoroughly, the "gang of four's" factional force still resorts to all sorts of overt or covert actions to safeguard the "gang of four's" reactionary policy. Far from being eliminated, the ideological poison the "gang of four" spread is trammeling some of our comrades. We still must make extra, sustained efforts to eliminate chaos and restore order, implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in every aspect of literature and art, and carry out party principles and policies at the grassroots level of literature and art.

The article explains that, in readjusting the party's policy on literature and art, it is first necessary to implement the policy of unity, education and transformation with regard to literary and art workers; concerning literary and art works, it is essential to adhere to the orientation of serving workers, peasants and soldiers and to the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom; and, concerning our cultural heritage, we must adhere to the principal of critically inheriting, weeding out the old to bring forth the new, making the past serve the present and making foreign works serve China. The article also states that the fundamental task of socialist literature and art is to foster the proletariat and destroy the bourgeoisie.

This article by the theoretical group of the Ministry of Culture emphatically points out: The key to readjusting the party's policy on literature and art lies in leadership. Leading cadres at all levels who oversee literary and art work must strengthen their policies, draw a demarcation between the two lines, distinguish between Marxism and "left" and right opportunism in the literary and art sphere, clearly differentiate between the party's policy and the "gang's" policy and implement Chairman Mao's policies on literature and art unswervingly and meticulously. It is necessary to implement the party's unified policy instead of formulating local policies or letting personal feelings substitute for established policies. It is imperative to conduct conscientious investigation and study in a meticulous manner, distinguish between different concrete conditions and implement policies with extreme care.

The article says: Many of our literary and art cadres are not afraid to eliminate chaos and restore and strive to implement the party policy. However, we must also realize that there are some people who take a different attitude and this has caused a problem. Some people have taken a wait-and-see attitude. They are worried, feeling uneasy and hesitating to make a move. Obsessed with the many restrictions left over by the "gang of four," they are satisfied with the existing situation brought about by the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage and dare not take a giant step forward. Instead of making a move, they wait and see; even if they make a move, they beat a retreat as soon as they encounter difficulties and resistance. In their view, they are safe as long as they remain inactive; they think they might commit errors if they make a move. Instead of taking interest in the party's cause and the interests of the people, they only worry about their official positions and personal gains. In units led by these types of people, problems have piled up and the situation remains stagnant with little progress achieved in work.

There are types of people whose attitude is resistance. Most of them had vigorously promoted the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary revisionist line when the "gang of four" ran amuck. They are ill-adapted to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and are poisoned by the "gang of four's" theory of the "dictatorship of a sinister line in literature and art" and the theory of "reorganizing the rank and file." They mourn over the bankruptcy of the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary revisionist line as if they were lamenting the death of one of their own kind. They are reluctant to readjust the party's policy on literature and art because readjustment would mean negation of their past "achievements." They adopt all kinds of tricks to oppose the readjustment policy. You carry out your adjustment; they build their defense line; you follow the party's line and policy; they adhere to the "gang's" procedures. They resist the readjustment as long as they can; if they cannot they resort to stalling tactics and persist in "head-on opposition." Although these types of people are few in number, the damage they do is tremendous. In the units they control, the situation is highly abnormal, as the party's various policies are not thoroughly implemented and the same old stuff of the "gang of four" is stubbornly preserved.

The article points out: To implement Chairman Mao's policy on literature and art in an all-round fashion, it is necessary to further consolidate the literary and art contingent, particularly the leading groups at all levels. We must educate those lethargic comrades and replace those people who set themselves against the party. Those "soft, lax and lazy" groups must be readjusted. We must straighten out the rank ideologically, rectify work style and achieve unity in thought and policy. We must conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the Marxist concept of literature and art and Chairman Mao's theory of literature and art; we must earnestly sum up the experience in the struggle between the two lines on the literary and art front and also sum up the positive and negative experience in implementing the principle and policy so as to draw a lesson therefrom.

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We must carry out in-depth investigation and study in order to understand the existing problems of principle and find out which problems have been solved, which have yet to be solved and what is the existing tendency that deserves our attention.

The article concludes: Under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the people of our country are waging a heroic struggle to eliminate the pernicious influence of the "gang of four," seize new victories in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and fulfill the general task for the new historical period. A new hightide of socialist cultural construction is now taking shape. We must raise high the great banner of Chairman Mao, implement Chairman Hua's instructions, do a good job in readjusting the policy on literature and art in a down-to-earth way, mobilize all positive factors, develop literary and artistic creation, increase literary and art programs and promote the development of socialist literature and art and make them flourish.

NATIONAL COLLEGE ENROLLMENT CONFERENCE HELD IN PEKING

OW160907Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0233 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Jun--The Education Ministry recently held a National Conference of Institutions of Higher Learning in Peking on student enrollment in which it set forth its views on student enrollment work by such institutions for 1978. On the basis of last year's reform of the student enrollment system, this year it will be necessary to further carry forward the spirit of the relevant instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, gradually perfect the new student enrollment system, effectively insure the selection of outstanding young people working in various fields and discover, select and train large numbers of able Red and expert people to carry out the general task set by the Fifth NPC for the new period.

According to the conference, further improvements have been made regarding candidates, the reading and grading of examination papers and methods for student enrollment. Students will primarily be selected from the 20-year-old age group and will generally not be over 25 years of age (born after 1 January 1953). However, senior middle school graduates and outstanding young people with an equivalent educational level from 26 to 30 years old, as well as 1966 and 1967 senior middle school graduates can also apply.

To train able people at a faster rate, all institutions of higher learning should actively set up and run special classes [chuan hsiu pan 1413 0208 3803]. Such classes will primarily select students from among candidates over the age of 25. These classes will generally run for 2 years and may extend to 3 years according to some specialties' actual needs.

Students attending communist labor universities, 21 July workers universities or 7 May universities and full-time students or part-time working students attending 2-year or longer schools may not apply or sit for this year's college entrance examinations. Students of secondary vocational schools and skilled workers schools and students of such school's graduating classes also may not apply and sit for this year's college entrance examinations. But those who have worked for more than 2 years may apply to colleges or for special classes related to their work and sit for their entrance examinations. Senior middle school students with particularly outstanding academic achievements, who are truly ready to go to college, by skipping grades may personally apply and participate in this year's college entrance examinations after being examined by their schools and being approved by the County (District) Students Enrollment Committee.

Those educated young people who should have gone to the countryside to settle but have not done so, (including those who have gone to the countryside but whose residence records have not yet been transferred there) may not apply and participate in this year's college entrance examination. Educated young people who have remained in cities because of illness for more than a year and those who returned to the cities over a year ago for the same reason, may apply and sit for this year's college entrance examinations if they have documents from hospitals at the county or higher level certifying that their illness has been cured. Those who are selected by institutions of higher learning in 1978 but refuse to attend assigned colleges, will not be allowed to apply and sit for college entrance examinations next year. To stabilize the teaching ranks and improve the quality of middle and primary school education, public middle and primary schools teachers will be generally allowed to apply to teachers colleges and sit for their entrance examinations.

Beginning in 1978, examination questions will be compiled by a national authority. The province, municipalities and autonomous regions will be responsible for organizing examinations and for reading and grading examination papers. Examinations will be given in two categories--liberal arts and science. Students of liberal arts (including philosophy and foreign language specialties) will be examined in politics, Chinese language and literature, mathematics, history, geography and foreign languages. Students of science and engineering (including medicine and agricultural specialties) will be examined in politics, Chinese language and literature, mathematics, physics, chemistry and foreign languages. The foreign languages included in the examinations are English, Russian, French, German, Japanese, Spanish or Arabic. This year a student's grade in a foreign language will not be counted in his general score, but will be used as a reference for his selection. Students who have not yet studied the above foreign languages may be exempted from the examination in foreign languages.

Those who take entrance examinations, for foreign language institutes or specialized schools must take an oral test; the marks scored on the written foreign language examination will be included in the total, and marks scored in mathematics will serve as points of reference. Whether a preliminary test will be held prior to the national unified examination in those provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions where the number of candidates is relatively high will be determined by various localities according to the actual situation. The new students will be enrolled in late September.

This year, in order to emphasize democracy and eliminate unhealthy tendencies such as "going in through the back door" and practicing favoritism and other improprieties, all the candidates' examination results in various subjects will be made public along with the list of those who took the physical examination. This will be done by the county (district) student enrollment committees, which will inform the units to which the candidates belong, and these units will inform the candidates. Candidates whose examination results are unsatisfactory must not be discriminated against or ridiculed; proper ideological work should be used to help and encourage them to continue to work hard. If a candidate has questions about his examination paper, he may submit an application to the local Student Enrollment Committee, and the Student Enrollment Office will be responsible for reviewing his examination papers. The list of qualified candidates will be made public by the units to which the candidates belong.

In recruiting new students, the principle of considering students' moral, intellectual and physical qualities and of selecting those who are outstanding in these respects must be upheld. To insure the quality of the new students in all major institutes in the country, candidates must state which institute they want to enter in the spaces under "major institutes" and "other institutes." They may list at least five institutes under each category and two departments (specialized courses) after the name of each institute.

Selecting talented students by unconventional means is an important way to perfect the student enrollment system. Beginning this year, all young people whose scores are particularly outstanding in various subjects in contests sponsored by various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions for graduating and other students of the senior high middle schools, and who also pass other subjects in their schools, as well as the political screening and physical examination, may be assigned to study in related institutes directly, without going through the institutes of higher education's national unified examination. All units and individuals, if they discover hard-working, brilliant and particularly talented people, may recommend them to local student enrollment committees (or educational departments), and they may be enrolled any time after having been tested by the related institutes of higher education and approved by student enrollment committees (or educational departments) in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Outstanding talents who have unusual specialties, technical innovations, inventions and creations will not be restricted by age or marital status.

This year, commuting students will continue to be enrolled on an experimental basis. New students who live near their institutes will commute to school. Transportation and commercial departments and schools in various places should provide the conveniences needed by the commuting students.

The conference also discussed problems regarding political screening and physical examinations, and formulated pertinent documents. The conference emphasized that in the political screening of candidates, political performance should be stressed and the party's policy: "Take account of class origin but not class origin alone and stress political performance" must be implemented thoroughly and correctly.

The conference urged all departments concerned to actively support--and not to discourage and repress--qualified young people to take the college entrance examination. It urged them to properly carry out ideological and political work for the candidates and help them "cherish a red heart, but make two kinds of preparations" and be prepared to obey assignments. The conference also urged all institutes of higher education and various places to introduce their specialized courses and help candidates list their preferences and options.

The conference pointed out that favoritism, improprieties and all sorts of unhealthy tendencies, including "going in through the back door," must be eliminated, and serious offenses will certainly be punished, including party expulsion and other penalties meted out according to law.

The conference also had heated discussions over the reform of the student enrollment system in 1977. An overwhelming majority of comrades maintained that last year's reform of the student enrollment system of the institutes of higher education was a major policy decision to eliminate chaos and restore order on the educational front and an effective measure to develop education after the shattering of the "gang of four" by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

Many said the reform has implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, reflected the people's aspirations to build a modern socialist power with modern industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology, has met the basic interests of the whole nation, and was necessary for realizing the general task for the new period. They said that upholding this system will help to implement the party's educational policy in an all-round manner, stimulate teachers' enthusiasm to teach for the sake of the revolution, and open a broad path for the education of talented people. They said the reform has played an important role in insuring the quality of new students in universities, in restoring and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work style, and in rectifying such unhealthy tendencies as "going in through the back door."

Experience shows that the reform of the student enrollment system launched by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has been highly popular among the people and has been warmly supported and widely acclaimed by the masses. Under the effective leadership of various party committees and with the energetic support from all trades and professions and the concerted efforts by the masses of teachers and enrollment staff, last year's student enrollment was accomplished successfully.

The conference urged party committees and education departments at all levels to continue to strengthen their leadership over student enrollment this year and firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four." It said, at present, stress should be placed on criticizing the "two assessments" concocted by the "gang of four," criticizing them for accusing people of putting "intellectual education first" and "putting good grades in command," as well as their reactionary "theory of blood heritage." Stress should also be placed on distinguishing right from wrong in the political line and firmly grasping every link in this year's student enrollment task in order to win still greater victories.

DEATH OF FORMER CCP MEMBER WANG LU REPORTED

OW160257Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 12 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Jun--Comrade Wang Lu, member of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee and former chief of the Second General Section of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee, died on 5 June 1978 in Peking at the age of 62.

A native of Huang County, Shantung, Comrade Wang Lu participated in the revolution in 1937 and joined the CCP in August of the same year. He served as chief of the Education Section of the Political Department of the 5th Detachment of the Eastward Column attached to the 129th Division of the Eighth Route Army; director of the Office of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee; deputy director of the Rural Work Department of the Northeast Bureau of the CCP Central Committee; division chief of the Rural Work Department of the CCP Central Committee; and member of the second, third and fourth CPPCC national committees. Comrade Wang Lu worked hard for the cause of the party for several years. He was a good member of the CCP and a good cadre too.

The memorial service for Comrade Wang Lu was held in the auditorium of the Papaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery on 12 June.

CHEKIANG DAILY EDITORIAL ON INVESTIGATION WORK

OW161059Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 Jun 78 OW

[Report of CHEKIANG DAILY 14 June editorial: "Win a Complete Victory in Investigation Work, Never Overlook Anything That Will Cause Trouble Later"]

[Text] The editorial says: The soul-stirring struggle between those who are for and against an investigation at the No 522 plant reveals that the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four is an acute and complicated class struggle. Investigation work is never carried out on a "calm and unruffled sea," but involves an intense struggle between those trying to expose and those trying to cover up problems and between those who want to conduct an investigation and those who oppose it.

Therefore, we must fully understand the seriousness of this struggle, constantly keep this soberly in mind, constantly analyze the problems that arise in this movement, strengthen our leadership over it and quickly overcome any interference and obstacles to insure the movement's smooth development.

As far as the entire province is concerned, the investigation work has now basically come to an end. However, a small number of enterprises and units either started the movement late or failed to carry it out well. Thus, the investigation work has not been thoroughly carried out in those areas. The main reason is that the leadership of those enterprises and units failed to follow the correct ideological and political lines. The key to grasping the movement well in those less advanced units is to follow the correct ideological and political lines and put the movement's leadership in the hands of those leading groups that firmly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the principle and policies of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

The experience of the No 522 plant proves that even in a unit with such serious problems, as long as we strengthen our leadership, organize a firm and strong leading group and seize back the leadership over investigation work, we can dauntlessly brave all difficulties, catch up with other units and insure the movement's sound development. Therefore, all party committees must analyze all less advanced units and list them. All units in which the movement has not developed in depth due to leadership problems must promptly take effective measures to solve those problems. They must not leave them unsolved to damage to the revolution and production.

At present, people throughout the province are vigorously publicizing and studying the general task for the new period. To carry out the general task, it is necessary to conduct unremitting efforts to expose and criticize the gang of four and do a good job in investigation work from beginning to end. All localities and industrial departments must effectively strengthen their leadership over the movement and particularly grasp the movement in the less advanced units firmly and well. At the same time, before the investigation work comes to a close, they must organize forces to check out and verify the investigation work case by case. In so doing, they must maintain high standards, make strict demands and extensively solicit the opinions of the masses. All investigation work which has not been done according to the requirements must be redone. Whatever has not been done well must be redone well. In accordance with the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, investigation work must be thoroughly conducted without leaving any "blind spots" or anything that might cause trouble later so as to win a complete victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

NANKING PLA SCIENCE CONFERENCE ENDS 15 JUNE

OW190057Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] The science conference of Nanking PLA Air Force units ended successfully on 15 June in Nanking. Attending the closing ceremony were leading comrades of the Nanking PLA Air Force Yang Huan-ming, (Li Kung-chuan), (Hou Heng-pin), Tu Yu-fu, and (Chang Chun-ching): department leading Comrade (Chou Cheng-ching) and advisers (Li Hua-chu) and (Wu Su).

Tu Yu-fu, deputy commander of the Nanking PLA Air Force [title as heard] gave a report at the meeting entitled "Conscientiously Implement the Guidelines of the National Science Conference and the PLA Air Force Conference, Strive To Raise the Scientific and Cultural Levels of the Nanking PLA Air Force and March Toward the Modernization of National Defense and Science and Technology." He conveyed the basic guidelines of the National Science Conference and the PLA Air Force Science Conference and reviewed the major achievements made by the Nanking PLA Air Force in scientific and technological work.

He said: Despite the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always been in command of scientific and technological work in the Nanking PLA Air Force. Since the smashing of the gang of four, various units have closely followed the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in boldly mobilizing the masses to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four's towering crimes in interfering with and sabotaging the modernization of national defense. Various units have also promoted mass scientific research and technical innovation activities and completed over 470 technical innovation and scientific research projects. The National Science Conference commended 12 units and 14 individuals for their achievements. Their technical innovation achievements have played a vital role in enhancing the performance of available equipment, improving training quality, insuring flight safety and saving state funds.

Deputy Commander Tu also explained the scientific and technological tasks of the Nanking PLA Air Force and gave directions for implementing the guidelines of the National Science Conference and the PLA Air Force Science Conference.

With an ardent desire for rapidly pushing forward the air force's scientific and technological work, comrades attending the conference took the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, exchanged experiences in promoting technical innovations and revised plans for scientific and technological work between 1978 and 1980.

Yang Huan-ming, deputy secretary of the party committee of the Nanking PLA Air Force and commander of the Nanking PLA Air Force gave the closing speech. He called on everyone to hold still higher Chairman Mao's great banner, closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and work hard for the fulfillment of the general task in the new period and for raising the level of military and political qualities, combat readiness, revolutionization and modernization of the PLA to new heights.

FENG CHUNG ATTENDS 'SPRING IN SHANGHAI' MUSIC FESTIVAL

OW160809Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] The 1978 "Spring in Shanghai" music festival has ended in triumph following a three-week performance. A grand closing ceremony was held last night at the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee Assembly Hall. Attending were leading comrades of the Shanghai municipal CCP and revolutionary committees including Peng Chung, Yen Yu-min, Wang I-ping, Che Wen-i and Wang Mingh-chang, and Vice Minister of Culture Chu Wei-chi currently visiting Shanghai.

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They praised the festival's gratifying achievements. The festival was a grand gathering of the music and dance front in Shanghai following the smashing of the gang of four in keeping with the party's principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend."

The closing ceremony was presided over by (Hsu Ping), deputy head of the group in charge of the festival. (Meng Po), head of the group, made a summing up report. Speaking on behalf of the broad masses of professional and amateur literary and art workers in Shanghai were (Hu Jung-jung) of the Shanghai Municipal Dance School, (Li Ming-chiang) of the Shanghai Municipal Music Institute and (Chang Pei-wen) of the sparetime literary and Art Propaganda team of the "Long March" farm in Shanghai.

Comrade Wang I-ping, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, spoke amid warm applause. He said: The "Spring in Shanghai" festival will play a positive role in making music and dance flourish and in improving the performers' skills. The festival also included a review of the music and dance contingent in Shanghai. Comrade Wang I-ping stressed: The vital task of the Shanghai literary and art circles is to raise aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao and increase the exposure and criticism of the gang of four. Only by carry on this task can we clarify right and wrong in the political line as well as in ideology and theory; only by performing this task can we smash the spiritual shackles, liberate our minds and create more and better works in music and dance. Comrade Wang I-ping asked everyone to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, go among the workers, peasants and soldiers to gain experience in life, work hard and create more and better song and dance programs for the masses to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the motherland.

Song and dance programs were presented following the closing ceremony.

SHANGHAI MARKS 16TH ANNIVERSARY OF MAO'S MILITIA INSTRUCTION

OW182345Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Text] The Shanghai Garrison Command held a meeting on 17 June to celebrate the 16th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's instruction "Militia Work Must be Carried Through Organizationally, Politically and Militarily." Some 1,000 persons attended the meeting, including Ho I-hsiang, commander of the Shanghai Garrison Command; Political Commissar Li Pao-chi; and representatives of each organ and unit under the Shanghai Garrison Command, the People's Armed Forces Department of each district and county and the advanced militia units which have distinguished themselves in carrying militia work through organizaionally, politically and militarily.

Experience in building militia units capable of doing a still better job of militia work organizationally, politically and militarily was presented at the meeting by the militia battalion of Shanghai sausage casings plant, the 5th Company under the militia regiment of Shanghai carbon plant, the People's Armed Forces Department of Chuansha County, the People's Armed Forces Department of No 3 radio plant in Shanghai County and the 1st Company of a certain PLA unit stationed in (Hengsha) Island which is imbued with the glorious tradition of army-civilian joint defense. Ho I-hsiang, commander of the Shanghai Garrison Command, spoke at the meeting.

AN PING-SHENG INSTRUCTS YUNNAN FINANCE CONFERENCE

HK170521Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 15 Jun 78 HK

[Excerpts] A provincial finance work conference was recently held in Kunming. The conference took exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, discussed the problems of how to fulfill the general task for the new period, of how to accumulate more funds, of how to support a sustained and rapid growth in the revenue incomes, exchanged experiences, formulated measures, and discussed and formulated plans for future work. An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Li Chi-ming, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Chao Tseng-i, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; and Chang Yun, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, warmly met with all the representatives during the conference. They also listened to the reports of the conference. Comrade An Ping-sheng gave important instructions at the conference.

The conference transmitted and studied the important speeches of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Teng and Vice Chairman Li and their important instructions on finance work, transmitted and studied the spirit of the National Finance Conference, and studied and discussed Comrade An Ping-sheng's instructions. The representatives who attended the conference exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging revenue work and distinguished between right and wrong in line. They unanimously said: The situation on our province's finance and taxation fronts has been excellent following the smashing of the gang of four. The fronts scored initial success in 1977. The situation has been even better this year. Between January and May, the province fulfilled 47.2 percent of this year's revenue plan, an increase of 76.5 percent as compared with the same period of last year. Revenue surpassed the target and set a record for the period.

In order to quicken the accumulation of funds to promote a new leap forward in the national economy and meet the needs of the general task for the new period, and in connection with actual conditions, the conference called on the finance departments throughout the province to, continue to conduct the "one criticism, two blows and three rectifications" struggle, to do well in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, to seriously implement the general principle of developing the economy and insuring supplies in financial and economic work and to make new contributions to promoting the new leap forward in the national economy.

The conference demanded:

1. We must promote production in a big way, become promoters of production and construction, make all-round arrangements for using the funds for supporting agriculture and make full use of the funds and, in connection with the rectification of enterprises, relentlessly grasp economy in production and the work of turning losses into profits.
2. We must seriously organize revenue work well and strengthen taxation management.
3. We must manage and use our expenditures well, strive to do better by using less money, resolutely adhere to the principles of hard work, diligence and thrift, strive to achieve a balance in revenue and expenditures, and establish and strengthen financial systems.
4. We must grasp checking on financial and economic discipline well and adopt effective measures to stop or correct deeds which violate financial and economic discipline.
5. We must deeply conduct the mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai in order to promote the development of finance work.

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YUNNAN LEADERS AT LITERATURE-ART FORUM

HK160439Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] "The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee held a literature and art forum on 4 June in order to further implement Chairman Hua's important instructions on literature and art work and to make the literature and art of all nationalities of our province prosper. An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee; Li Chi-ming and Chang Chih-hsiu, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee; Chao Tseng-i, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; and Liang Wen-ying, Chao Hsueh-chuan, Li Yuan and Keng Shuang-lin, Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP Committee, attended. Comrade An Ping-sheng gave instructions and Comrade Li Chi-ming spoke at the forum. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee also spoke."

A total of 50 literature and art workers attended. Comrade (Chang Kuei-ying), vice chairman of the provincial federation of literature and art, and other participants spoke at the forum. They all praised the warm concern shown by Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the provincial CCP Committee for Literature and Art Work, and vowed to do well in literature and art creation and to continue to expose and criticize the gang of four.

Responsible comrade of the provincial CCP Committee spoke at the forum. After hailing the present excellent situation and urging the participants to implement the party's literature and art line, he said: "In order to develop socialist literature and art, we must tightly grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link. Yunnan is a disaster area severely affected by the sabotage of the gang of four. We must not underestimate the damage they caused on our province's literature and art front, their pernicious influence or our internal injuries. Although our province's literature and art front has scored great achievements in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four over the past year or so, the development is uneven and not impressive in some localities. Furthermore, we have encountered resistance in implementing the policies. We must seriously sum up experiences, continue to work hard and do well in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four on the literature and art front. We must thoroughly smash the gang of four's bourgeois faction and, while seriously doing investigation work well, further distinguish between right and wrong in line, thinking and theory and correct the things turned up-side-down by the gang of four. Only by implementing the [word indistinct] policy, actively implementing the party's literature and art policy and thoroughly smashing the spiritual shackles can literature and art work be promoted as quickly as possible."

A responsible comrade of the provincial CCP Committee also encouraged the masses of literature and art workers to go to and learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers in order to do well in literature and art creation.

YUNNAN HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON FLOOD PREVENTION

HK160642Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] "The Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee held an emergency telephone conference on 10 June on preventing floods. The conference demanded that the cadres and people in the rural areas throughout the province mobilize, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the Tachai people in combating natural disasters in order to reap a bumper harvest, do their best to combat floods, waterlogging and other natural disasters and reap a bumper harvest in order to contribute to the fulfillment of the general task for the new period."

"(Keng Shuang-lin), Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and director of the Agriculture and Forestry Political Department of the provincial CCP Committee, presided. Comrades Hsueh Tao, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and Chang Yun, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, attended and spoke at the conference."

After affirming the achievements made in spring farming, the participants warned that there will be comparatively more rainfall in July and August and demanded that people in the rural areas throughout the province prepare well against floods and other natural disasters. The participants said: We must begin to prepare well and pay attention to the following:

- "1. Party committees at prefectural, county and commune levels must immediately organize a three-in-one group consisting of leadership, the masses and technicians to carry out a general check on the rivers and all dehydration projects under their administration, discover problems, pay attention to them and solve them in a timely way."
- "2. We must integrate flood-prevention with the present farmland capital construction and carry out the work simultaneously."
- "3. We must strengthen hydrological and meteorological forecasting work."
- "4. We must prepare to prevent floods."
- "5. We must correctly deal with the relationship between flood-prevention and dehydration."
6. We must strive to complete all the water conservancy projects as quickly as possible.
7. We must strengthen the party's leadership over the work.

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HOPEI'S LIU TZU-HOU ADDRESSES CADRE SCIENCE MEETING

OW190013Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Recently party committees of Hopei's provincial level organs and the Hopei Provincial Scientific Research Institute jointly sponsored a series of lectures on science and technology for provincial level cadres.

The first lecture was held on the afternoon of 15 June. Attending were responsible persons of the provincial party and revolutionary committees Liu Tzu-hou, Ma Hui, Wang Chin-shan, Lu Yu-lan, Kuo Chih, Ku Chi-feng, Chang Cheng-hsien, (Hsu Chin-ko), Wang Kuei-hua and Yueh Tsung-Tai; responsible persons of departments and offices under the provincial party and revolutionary committees, as well as over 1,500 provincial level cadres.

Chang Cheng-hsien, Standing Committee member of the Hopei Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee presided. Liu Tzu-hou, first secretary of the Hopei Provincial CCP Committee, spoke before the lecture. He pointed out: The scientific and technological lectures sponsored by the provincial level organs [words indistinct] are greatly significant to fulfilling the general task for the new period. I hope these lectures will be continued with increasingly better results.

He continued: At the National Science Conference, wise leader Chairman Hua put forward the task of raising the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese people and issued the great call: 'Aim high, embrace lofty ambitions and march toward the modernization of science and technology.' Chairman Hua's call is of extremely great significance for fulfilling the general task for the new period and for building China into a powerful and modern socialist nation before the end of this century. To fulfill Chairman Mao's behests and follow Chairman Hua in the new Long March, we must fulfill the various tasks.

Comrade Liu Tzu-hou said: To raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese people, everyone must study. We leading cadres at all levels are commanders in the march toward the goal of four modernizations and must therefore lead others in studying. We must diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to raise our political consciousness and our ideological level. Only by diligently studying culture, science and technology can we muster the necessary techniques and methods indispensable to modern production. In sponsoring these scientific and technological lectures for provincial level cadres and inviting (experts) to speak before them, we want to help these cadres--particularly leading cadres--study science, apply scientific methods and raise their scientific and technological level so they can become both Red and expert.

He said in conclusion: We hope responsible persons in provincial level units not only study well themselves but also firmly grasp the study movement and create an earnest and warm atmosphere for study in their own units.

PEOPLE'S DAILY EDITOR'S NOTE ON ILLEGAL TRADE IN HOPEI

OW160826Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 13 Jun editor's note to reports on rectification in the Financial and Trade Department of Hantan Municipality, Hopei]

[Text] Hantan Municipality has a good experience to offer: To rectify unhealthy trends and foster integrity it is necessary to begin with leading organs and cadres.

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In doing so, everybody in Hanton repudiates unhealthy trends and happily lauds the ascendancy of integrity.

Leading cadres at all levels are servants of the people. The authority and all working facilities provided by the people should be used for serving the people and never for selfish purposes. Paying attention to a letter from the masses, Comrade (Yueh Chi-fang), first secretary of the Hantan Municipal CCP Committee, Hopei, made an issue out of the private distribution of socks and resolutely combated the unhealthy tendency of the municipal Finance and Trade Department to smuggle goods through the back door. This indeed wins the hearts of the people. If this is not done, it will be impossible to eliminate chaos, restore order and revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition.

TIENTSIN HOLDS GANG DENUNCIATION RALLY 16 JUNE

SK181151Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 June 78 SK

[Excerpts] Recently, office cadres of the Tientsin municipal and prefectural party committees have sincerely studied and implemented the important directive of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to Tientsin and rapidly brought about an upsurge in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. On 16 June, a denunciation rally of all municipal and prefectural organs was held. At the rally all participants, laying emphasis on and in light of the reality on various fronts, exposed and criticized Lin Piao and the gang of four for their towering crimes in undermining the planned economy.

San En-hui, vice chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee and chairman of the Tientsin Prefectural CCP Committee, and (Mu Tung-i), vice chairman of the Tientsin Prefectural CCP Committee, spoke at the rally. Interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line gravely damaged the planning organizations and network and the economic planning of Tientsin and created a detrimental effect in the development of the national economy in Tientsin, causing industrial production throughout Tientsin to develop slowly and to lag behind many fraternal districts.

Exposure and criticism of the crimes of the gang of four further aroused the proletarian indignation of the cadres. All of them unanimously held that the harm caused by the revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four in Tientsin was very grave and that their pernicious influence was extremely wide, that it was necessary to settle accounts immediately, to end turmoil and restore order, to distinguish between right and and to eradicate their poisonous effect. All participants also unanimously expressed their views that they would resolutely implement the important directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to Tientsin, catch up with the new situation, high standards and strict demands, raise their ideological understanding and improve their work style. They would go into actual conditions to conduct investigation, improve planning work, strengthen planning management and do a good job in their work so as to retrieve time lost due to the interference and sabotage caused by Lin Piao and the gang of four and make greater contributions toward achieving rapid results in changing the appearance of Tientsin, catching up with the advancing pace of the entire country and realizing the four modernizations.

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HEILUNGKIANG CYL RALLY CRITICIZES CHANG HUNG-CHIH

OW181455Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Heilungkiang Provincial CYL Committee held a mass rally on 10 June to expose and criticize the crimes of Chang Hung-chih [a former leading member of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial CYL Committee], a henchman ordered by Wang Hung-wen to return to Taching in what he described as "sending the tiger back to the mountains," and his accomplices in undermining the youth work at the gang of four's instructions. Attending the mass rally were responsible member of the CYL committees of each prefecture, league and municipality now attending the provincial party work conference, and representatives of the CYL from [words indistinct], Harbin Municipality, Harbin Railway Bureau and Sunghuachiang Prefecture.

Speeches were delivered at the rally by Comrade (Chen Mu), a responsible member of the provincial CYL Committee; (Yang Ta-fang), secretary of the Harbin Municipal CYL Committee; (Wu Min-chuan), deputy secretary of the Tsitsihar Municipal CYL Committee; and (Hu Chien-yang), a responsible member of the Heilungkiang (?CYL) school.

Comrade (Chen Mu) described how Chang Hung-chih and his henchmen unscrupulously promoted the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program in a vain attempt to overthrow revolutionary veteran cadres, how they went all out to engage in sinister activities to oppose Taching and the provincial party committee and to usurp party and state power under the slogan of "going against the tide," and how they misused their positions to undermine CYL organizations and youth work.

Comrade (Yang Ta-fang) criticized Chang Hung-chih and his henchmen in directing the spearhead of their attacks at the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee in a vain attempt to use CYL cadres and members as their vanguards in disrupting the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee.

Comrade (Wu Min-chuan) pointed out that during the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in 1974, Chang Hung-chih and his henchmen came to Tsitsihar Municipality to peddle Wang Hung-wen's sinister speech in a vain attempt to use the problem of a middle school student to create the second "Ma Chen-fu" incident and to incite CYL members and young people to rebel against the party committee and create chaos in Tsitsihar Municipality.

In his summing-up speech Comrade (Chao Lin-cheng), secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, called on Youth League members and young people to penetratingly criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program and wipe out its pernicious influence [words indistinct]. He also urged CYL organizations at all levels to organize Youth League members and young people to engage in theoretical study so as to grasp well the ideological weapon in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

WANG EN-MAO MEETS KIRIN DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONFERENCE

SK181306Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Jun 78 SK

[Excerpt] On 16 June the Kirin delegation to the National Conference on Learning from Taching and Tachai in Finance and Trade, headed by Chang Shih-ying, deputy secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, left Changchun for Peking.

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Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and other responsible comrades of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees, including Kao Yang, Chang Shih-ying, Sung Chieh-han, Tsung Hsi-yun, and Chih-wen and Yang Chan-tao received all delegates before their departure.

Comrade Wang En-mao said the decision of the party Central Committee on the convocation of the national conference to learn from Taching and Tachai was very important. He urged all delegates, during the session, to sincerely listen to and study the important speeches of the responsible comrades of the party Central Committee, to actively participate in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, to modestly study [words indistinct], to revive and carry forward the fine tradition of the party and strive to fulfill the glorious task of the conference.

The Kirin delegation to the National Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai in Finance and Trade was composed of advanced collectives and individuals on the Kirin finance and trade front and responsible cadres of departments concerned and some of the specially invited representatives, totaling more than 130 people.

KIRIN MUNICIPALITY DISCUSSES POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

SK190825Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Jun 78 SK

[Excerpts] On 16 June the Kirin Municipal CCP Committee held a rally to deeply expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four for their crimes in persecuting intellectuals and to implement the party's policy on intellectuals. At the rally 506 persecuted engineers, technicians, scientific researchers, teachers, medical personnel, actors and journalists implicated in framed-up cases, false charges and incorrect cases were rehabilitated.

Chang Tso, first secretary of the Kirin Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, attended the rally.

Comrade Hsin Cheng, deputy secretary of the Kirin Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee spoke at the rally. After bringing up questions on the implementation of the policy on intellectuals and affirming achievements scored in implementing this policy in Kirin Municipality, he gave a few suggestions concerning the next step in the work.

1. Grasping exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, efforts should be made to boldly affirm the correct things negated by Lin Piao and the gang of four, end turmoil and restore order, so as to bring about a fundamental change and combine implementation of the policy on intellectuals with a cleaning up of smashers and grabbers.
2. Sincerely implement the guidelines of related directives given by the party Central Committee and the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and do a good job in implementing the policy on intellectuals step by step and in a planned way.

Commentator's Article

SK191042Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Jun 78 SK

[Text] On 18 June KIRIN DAILY reprinted a report on the Kirin Municipal CCP Committee's convocation of a rally on the implementation of party policy on intellectuals and a commentator's article entitled "To Rule Out Resistance and Step Up Implementation of the Party's Policy on Intellectuals" carried by (CHIANGCHENG) DAILY.

The article said: Since the smashing of the gang of four, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has attached great importance to the problems of intellectuals and time and again stressed the need to implement the party's policy on intellectuals. We should promptly swing into action, attend closely to the work of implementing this policy and successfully carry it out. But, to date some units have not effectively grasped this work and have not made rapid progress. This shows that fairly strong resistance to implementation of this policy still exists, and that it is necessary to struggle.

The main reason some units have progressed slowly in carrying out this policy is that their leading persons have not completely shattered the mental fetters imposed by the gang. A few, who adhered to erroneous policies in the past, are unwilling to correct their mistakes. Certain of them actually resist implementation of the policy on intellectuals.

Chaos must be eliminated if we are to restore order. In implementing party policy on intellectuals, it is of primary importance to grasp exposure and criticism of the gang as the key link, conscientiously study and carry out the guidelines of the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, achieve unanimity ideologically concerning these instructions, boldly eliminate chaos to restore order and solve the problem thoroughly at the source. Another reason--also an obstacle--that some departments and units have made slow progress in carrying out the policy on intellectuals is that some of their leading comrades still have not rid themselves of their lingering fear and are afraid of committing the right deviationist mistake of "negating the Great Cultural Revolution" or [words indistinct].

The (CHIANGCHENG) DAILY commentator's article said: Great leader and teacher Chairman Mao always showed great concern for and attached great importance to the role of intellectuals, and formulated for our party the policy of uniting, educating and transforming intellectuals. However, Lin Biao and the gang of four, particularly, tried their utmost to interfere with and undermine Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and trample on the party's policy on intellectuals, causing extremely detrimental consequences in following the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. We clarify this policy confused by the gang for the sole purpose of safeguarding party interests and the precious achievements of the Great Cultural Revolution.

How can it be "negating the Great Cultural Revolution" or "committing right deviationist mistakes?" We (?communists) persist in materialist [words indistinct] and comprehend and handle problems on the basis of their true nature. We must solve problems in a truth-seeking fashion and see to it that any unjust, framed-up or false cases fabricated by the gang and the former principal responsible member of the provincial party committee are corrected, no mistake is grabbed at and criticized in an unprincipled manner and no unsolved problems are left behind. If this fashion is called [words indistinct], what we eliminate will be precisely those unjust, framed-up and false cases and all slanderous charges. This perfectly embodies our party's fine tradition and work style of seeking truth from facts.

Implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals, an important component of the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four and an important indication of the deep development of this movement, should be combined with penetrating exposure and criticism of the gang and the cleaning up of smashers and grabbers.

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The key to swiftly, comprehensively and accurately carrying out the party's policy on intellectuals lies in the leadership. Party committees at all levels should effectively strengthen their leadership over this work. All departments and units concerned should also bear the whole situation in mind, overcome departmental egoism and make a success of this work.

KIRIN REPORTS ON MILITIA BUILDING IN NORTHEAST PROVINCES

SK191054Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Jun 78 SK

[Text] The 16th anniversary of the glorious instruction of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao regarding putting the work of the people's militia on three solid footings falls on 19 June 1978. Militia departments in Liaoning, Heilungkiang and Kirin provinces recently summed up and exchanged experiences in the revolutionary emulation drive in militia work among the three provinces and made up their minds to strive to create more advanced units in putting militia work on a solid footing organizationally, politically and militarily.

The revolutionary emulation drive in militia work among the three provinces was started in June 1977. During the past year people's militia departments at various levels and militiamen have taken deepened exposure and criticism of the crimes of the gang of four and its sworn follower in Liaoning in disrupting militia building and the building of the militia in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as primary requirements for the emulation drive, and have regarded the work of creating more advanced units in putting militia work on three solid footings, as well as the work of comprehensively strengthening militia building, as the major contents of the drive.

On the basis of unified arrangements in their local party committees and grasping problems in their own localities and units brought about by the most vicious sabotage, deepest influence and serious detrimental effects of the gang of four and its sworn follower, they have struggled to criticize the four pests and to wipe out the pernicious influence in a sustained and profound way by adopting various methods such as denunciation meetings, three antigang discussions, comparison of one another's line adherence and analysis of typical examples. They have further clarified the right and wrong in line on the question of militia building and enabled Chairman Mao's line, principle and policy on militia building to strike deep roots in the heart of the people, restoring and pushing forward the excellent traditions of militia work and boosting the enthusiasm of all for creating more advanced units in putting militia work on three solid footings.

At present most militia organs in the three provinces have basically put their organizations on a sound footing, made complete arrangements for cadres and are carrying out consistent activities. The military and political quality of militiamen has been unceasingly strengthened and the level of tactics and techniques has been raised in general. Between 70 and 80 percent of militia companies in some counties have already fulfilled the requirement of putting militia work on three solid footings. They have carried forward the glorious tradition of combining labor with militia work and integrating peacetime with wartime, and have demonstrated their powerful fighting strength ever more in the three great revolutionary movements.

To insure the healthy development of the revolutionary emulation drive in militia work, party committees at various levels in Liaoning, Heilungkiang and Kirin provinces pay great attention to and strengthen their leadership over militia work.

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Many prefectural and county party committees never fail to pay attention to militia work in studying, arranging, investigating and summing up their key tasks and commend without fail the advanced examples in militia work whenever they commend other typical examples. As for opinions regarding militia work advanced by people's militia departments, the committees promptly study, make decisions and approve them for practice, so as to have the revolutionary emulation drive in militia work carried out vigorously and realistically.

PLA Shenyang units recently organized some leading comrades in charge of militia work. Comrades in related specialized departments in the Liaoning, Heilungkiang and Kirin provincial military subdistricts, went to the three provinces to carry out mutual study, check-up and inspection on the results of the revolutionary emulation drive in militia work launched among the provinces during the past year, and summed up and exchanged experiences, pushing forward to a further extent the development of the revolutionary emulation drive in militia work and promoting the work of putting militia on a solid footing organizationally, politically and militarily.

IRON-STEEL COMPANY OFFICIAL IN LIAONING DISCIPLINED

SK171036Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 00T 15 Jun 78 SK

[Summary] (Chao Chi-shuang), a section director of the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company, used his position and power to "get back door benefits, causing an extremely bad influence." "The Penhsi municipal party committee has seriously handled his case, which involves violations of law and discipline" and has "received warm support from the masses."

Penhsi and another iron and steel company "jointly recruited workers in 1971 with the approval of departments concerned." Taking advantage of this opportunity, (Chao Chi-shuang) played such tricks as "using fraudulent application forms" and "altering recommendation letters" to "illegally assign 66 children and relatives of some responsible persons of the Penhsi municipal and the iron and steel company party committees to the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company."

Over the past few years, (Chao Chi-shuang) "also used his position and power to illegally arrange work for his own relatives." For instance, he assigned "two younger sisters, two nieces" and other relatives to jobs in the company.

"Such bad deeds by (Chao Chi-shuang) are not permitted by the party's discipline and the law of the land. In the two blows movement, in accordance with the requirement of the people, the Penhsi municipal party committee expelled him from the party and stripped him of all posts inside and outside the party." Because he was implicated in the bourgeois factional setup of the gang of four and its sworn follower, the Penhsi municipal party committee is investigating his case and a conclusion will be drawn following the investigation."

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SUNG PING CONDUCTS INVESTIGATION IN KANSU COUNTRYSIDE

OW190147Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0221 GMT 17 Jun 78 OI

[Newsletter by NCNA correspondents Hu Kuo-hua and Teng Chuan-ssu: "Continuously Pave the Way to Understanding the Truth While Engaging in Practical Work"]

[Excerpts] Lanchow, 17 Jun--Under the impact of the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee has conducted investigations and study in a big way to conscientiously eliminate the "gang of four's" influence in ideology and work style in rural work. Changing their work style in a down-to-earth way, leading members of the provincial CCP Committee have led cadres at all levels in going deep into reality to conduct investigations and study, humbly learn from the masses, and act in accordance with objective laws and direct work in the spirit of seeking truth from facts, thereby restoring and developing agricultural production throughout the province.

1. The "gang of four" and their agents in Kansu had seriously undermined the party's fine tradition and work style over the years. For a long time they acted as high and mighty officials. In the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and their agents in Kansu, leading Kansu Provincial CCP Committee members have set their minds on eliminating chaos and restoring order. They have realized that only by conducting investigations and study in a big way and adhering to the dialectical materialist line of knowledge can one fully comprehend the true features of the world, grasp the new situation, solve new problems, formulate better principles and policies and direct practical work. Thus, setting themselves as an example, the leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee have taken the lead in going down to the countryside. On two occasions since last autumn, Sung Ping, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, has gone to the mountainous areas in the central part of the province that were hit by drought and encountered the greatest hardships in the province. Everywhere he went, he stopped at the fields and visited the homes of commune members, cordially chatted with the cadres and masses and observed their living conditions and the progress they had made in agricultural production. He also discussed measures for solving problems as soon as they were discovered. The example set by the provincial CCP leadership has also brought about a change in the work style of the prefectural and county leadership. In conducting investigations and study, the broad masses of cadres have paid attention to transforming their own world outlook and doing away with special privileges. In the past when the "gang of four's" agents in Kansu visited the countryside, the local people had to clean up the place, invite them to a feast and perform welcoming and send-off ceremonies at the village border. The people indignantly declared: To entertain those "gods of plague" of the gang, we had to kill chickens and let them eat up all the eggs. We fared much better if they didn't show up. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee have clearly realized that this kind of evil work style has seriously undermined relations between the party and the broad masses and that it must be stopped. Between last October and November, the provincial CCP Committee issued two circulars to the entire province. They stipulated: Henceforth, when leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and responsible comrades of various provincial-level departments concerned visit the countryside or factories, welcoming and send-off ceremonies, feasts and entertainment with cigarettes, tea or wine in their honor are prohibited.

When leading members of the provincial CCP Committee visited the countryside and found some cadres still performing welcoming and sendoff ceremonies, they patiently persuaded them to stop; when they discovered a big feast had been prepared for them, they politely declined the invitation. Their actions have had an impact on cadres at all levels. The evil practice of feasting, wining and dining that once prevailed throughout the entire province has been gradually eliminated. The change in the work style has improved relations between leadership and masses and promoted in-depth investigations and study.

2. The goal of the investigations and study is to find a correct way to solve problems. In conducting investigations, cadres of Kansu Province have grasped key problems that cropped up in the process of development at various stages and solved them with correct methods of discovering the basis for them through general phenomena in keeping with their course of development.

Over the past several years, the "gang of four's" agents in Kansu had pushed their counter-revolutionary revisionist line in an all-round way, vigorously practiced fake left and real right tricks and created confusion in the people's minds and policies. Many of the party's rural economic policies were criticized as being "capitalist"; proper household sideline occupations of many commune members were looked upon as the "tail of capitalism" that should be chopped off. All this dampened the socialist enthusiasm of the masses and affected Kansu's agricultural production. The provincial CCP Committee realized that the urgent task in regard to rural work was to implement the various economic policies. If this matter were ignored, the backward state of Kansu's agriculture could not be changed.

To cope with the situation, the provincial CCP Committee called a meeting of cadres with lengthy experience in rural work to hear their opinions on implementing economic policies and discuss related measures with them. A "rural investigation outline" covering 21 issues was drawn up for six areas and distributed to prefectures and counties to use as a reference in investigating problems related to rural economic policies. The provincial CCP Committee also organized seven investigation teams headed by principal responsible comrades to make analytical studies of typical cases in the dry mountainous area in the central part of the province and the Honsi corridor.

For the past 6 months or more, many provincial, prefectural and county cadres in Kansu have gone down to the communes and brigades to conduct serious investigations into the progress in implementing the rural economic policies and written more than 200 investigation reports, thereby providing a basis for solving problems regarding the policies. On the basis of investigations and study, the provincial CCP Committee has called a number of meetings to specifically hear the opinions of comrades of departments concerned, and those from some of the prefectures and counties. After repeated studies and numerous revisions, the provincial CCP Committee put forth an "Opinion Concerning Certain Questions Related to Present Rural Work" (namely, the 20 articles), restored and reiterated the various rural economic policies that are feasible at the present stage, checked up on problems related to policies such as the principle of "to each according to his work," the operation and management of communes and brigades, the rights of the production teams to decide for themselves the sideline occupations taken up by the collectives and commune members households, and defined stipulations regarding the policies, thereby solving the problems which concerned the masses the most.

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Since the "20 articles" were made known to the masses, the people have been in a jubilant mood and socialist enthusiasm has hit an alltime high. The attendance rate for members of many communes and brigades has improved and spring farming and summer field management have been carried out in a down-to-earth way. A hightide of building socialism in a big way is now taking shape.

3. In previous years, the "gang of four's" agents in Kansu practiced formalism in farmland capital construction by ignoring actual results and conditions. In making plans for crop planting, they did not take the local climate and the quality of the soil into consideration and promoted the use of seed strains unsuited to local conditions. In farming, they ignored water and fertilizer resources and mechanically introduced experiences from other places in order to achieve conformity.

To rectify this situation, the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee has repeatedly emphasized the following: A) We must adhere to the materialist theory of reflection, proceed from reality and use practice as the only criterion for verifying the truth; B) we must be daring in upholding the principle of seeking truth from facts, attach importance to the interests of the revolution and withstand the evil practice of boasting; C) we must respect the rights of the production teams to decide things for themselves as well as respect the opinions of the production teams and masses; D) we must continue to study problems and sum up experiences so our minds will keep pace with the developing situation. The leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee have also set themselves up as examples in these areas.

KANSU HOLDS MEETING TO LEARN FROM ADVANCED PLANT

HK161138Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 Jun 78^{HK}

[Summary] "The Industry and Communications Political Department of the provincial CCP Committee and the Industry and Communications Office of the provincial Revolutionary Committee held a joint meeting on 9 June to popularize the experiences of the Lanchow engine plant in reestablishing order and making improvements in 1 year. Leading cadres of various bureaus of the provincial industry and communications system, various factories, mines and enterprises in Lanchow and staff and worker representatives totaling 1,000 people attended the meeting. Chao Chu-chi, secretary of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee [title as received], and Ko Shih-ying and Chuan Hsing-yuan, vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, also were present. Comrades Chao Chu-chi and Chuan Hsing-yuan spoke at the meeting."

A responsible comrade of the party committee of the Lanchow engine plant introduced the plant's experiences in exposing and criticizing the gang of four, in solving problems, in seriously implementing the party's policies and in promoting production. While exposing and criticizing the gang of four, the plant tightly grasped the following:

"1. Resolute lifting up of the plant's lids regarding class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and solemn criticism of plant party committee comrades who made mistakes. As a result the bourgeois factional forces in the plant were smashed and investigative work was solemnly and seriously carried out.

"2. Wide mobilization of the masses to carry out the three publicities and comparison between lines.

"3. Carrying out of the 'two blows.'"

The plant also did well in rectifying leadership groups, building forces, managing enterprises and conducting socialist labor emulation campaigns.

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The meeting demanded participants learn from the advanced experiences of the plant and do well in improving their own enterprises.

SHENSI COUNTY STRENGTHENS LEADERSHIP, ESTABLISHES ORDER

HK160527Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] Hsingping County has scored great achievements in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. As a result order has been reestablished, bad elements punished, the activism of the people mobilized and agricultural and industrial production promoted. Rectifying and building the leadership groups of the county CCP Committee is the main reason Hsingping County has been able to reestablish order within a short time.

"Because of interference and sabotage by the gang of four, the person of the former Standing Committee of the country CCP Committee who actively followed the gang of four and the factional backbone elements in the province and prefecture have meddled in Hsingping County and supported the 'uproar faction' since the 10th National CCP Congress. As a result a former principal responsible comrade of the country CCP Committee carried out the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line on some major policy issues and problems. Some responsible comrades also made mistakes that ran counter to the party's principles and damaged party unity. Hsingping country was very unstable for a long time and revolution and production were seriously damaged due to this. The county became a famous, severely stricken, disaster area in the province.

Before August 1977, the former principal responsible person of the county CCP committee clamped down the lid and suppressed the masses. Some people of the "uproar faction" also tried their best to split the people and create confusion in order to stop the investigation. As a result the struggle between clamping down and lifting the lid lasted for 10 months.

"The provincial and Hsienyang Prefectural CCP committees paid great attention to the problem of Hsingping, and the prefectural CCP Committee quickly sent an observation team. After research and investigation, the prefectural CCP Committee sent a work team in August 1977 to concretely help the Hsingping County CCP Committee solve problems in the leadership group of the Standing Committee. Under the direct leadership of the prefectural CCP Committee and with the concrete help of the work team, the county CCP Committee organized study classes for the Standing Committee members of the County CCP Committee and the middle-level cadres of the county-level organs. It also held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the county CCP Committee attended by responsible persons of the county-level departments and bureaus, communes, units subordinate to the county and some brigade party branch secretaries. This meeting was held to fully mobilize the masses to expose contradictions regarding major events in Hsingping since the 10th national party congress, especially since the campaign to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius. On the basis of investigating facts, the county CCP Committee investigated the people and events connected with the gang of four's conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power, solved the main problems in the leadership groups of the county CCP Committee, corrected right and wrong in line and thinking, summed up experiences and lessons, and basically solved the problems in the leadership group of the Standing Committee of the county CCP Committee.

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"On the basis of ideological rectification, the county CCP Committee also made necessary organizational adjustments and strengthened the leadership group of the county CCP Committee. The county CCP Committee once again started to rectify the leadership groups of the county-level departments and bureaus and of the communes and brigades. Rectification of nearly 90 percent of the units of the leadership groups of the county-level departments and bureaus and of the communes and brigades has been completed after half a year of struggle."

In rectifying leadership groups, the Hsingping County CCP Committee tightly grasped exposure and criticism of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program, grasped rectification of leadership groups in main units well, grasped the main problems, and boldly reestablished order, carried out the "two blows" movement in a big way and improved the work style of the leadership at all levels.

SHENSI HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON FOOD SANITATION WORK

HK160445Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] "The Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a telephone conference to transmit the spirit of the national conference on food sanitation and to call on the cities and rural areas throughout the province to immediately mobilize and whip up an upsurge in conducting the summer public health campaign focusing on food sanitation.

"Hsiao Chun, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and leader of the leadership group for food sanitation of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Fu Tzu-ho, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and deputy leader of the provincial leadership group for food sanitation; and Jen Kuo-i, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and deputy leader of the leadership group for food sanitation, attended the conference. All members of the provincial leadership group for food sanitation and responsible comrades of the provincial-level committees, offices and bureaus were also present."

Comrade Jen Kuo-i transmitted the spirit of the national conference on food sanitation. After praising the significance of the national conference, he urged the people to expose and criticize the gang of four.

BRIEFS

NINGSIA PUMPING PROJECT--Yinchuan, 9 Jun--An electric pumping project in the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, northwest China, has gone into operation recently when the area most needed water. This is the largest irrigation project so far built in the region. It consists of seven pumping stations which combine to lift water from the Seven Star Canal of the Yellow River irrigated area 253 metres at a flow of five cubic metres per second, to irrigate more than 6,600 hectares of farmland in the hilly areas of the region. It also supplies drinking water and water for tens of thousands of head of livestock as well as electricity for people's communes in the vicinity. Construction started in June 1975, with state investment. The project includes a 83-kilometre-long concrete-lined canal and spanned more than 40 gullies. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1400 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW]

NINGSIA WEATHER SERVICE--Yinchuan, 17 May--Meteorological workers in Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region have done a good job in weather forecasting in support of agricultural production. At present, meteorological observatories are located in every prefecture and municipality, meteorological stations in every county and banner, and meteorological outposts and teams in nearly 40 percent of the rural people's communes and some of the state-run agricultural, forestry and livestock farms. The region now has a contingent of professional meteorological workers as well as a number of rural spare-time weathermen. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0116 GMT 17 May 78 OW]

FORMER COMBAT HERO REPORTS ON SRV 'WAR PREPARATIONS'

HK160953Y Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 15 Jun 78 p 1 HK

[Report by special correspondent Chen Chung-wei from Peihai, Kwangsi, dated 14 June: "Former Vietnamese Combat Hero Ho Shih-pin Discloses That the Soviet Union Controls Vietnam's Politics, Economy and Military Affairs"]

[Text] Ho Shih-pin, a former combat hero who terrified the U.S.-puppet troops on the Vietnamese battlefield, disclosed to this reporter at Huashan farm in Lingshan County, Kwangsi, on 13 June that Vietnamese authorities have led the people in discriminating against Chinese in a planned and purposeful way. Soviet revisionists have instigated and supported the Vietnamese anti-Chinese action. Ho Shih-pin said the Soviet Union now controls Vietnam's politics, military affairs and economy. Vietnam provided Cam Ranh Bay as a base for the Soviet Pacific fleet in 1976. Soviet military advisers also control the Vietnamese army. More soldiers have been stationed along the Sino-Vietnamese border, with two divisions being added to Quang Ninh Province alone. Combat trenches have been dug along the Sino-Vietnamese border and highways built as part of war preparations. The No 2 small regiment [hsiao tuan 1420 0957] of the No 8 medium regiment of the No 3 Military District, once commanded by Ho, has built highways in Quang Ninh Province.

Ho Shih-pin said some Vietnamese leaders openly said at a meeting after a Vietnamese delegation visited the Soviet Union that it was necessary to discriminate against Overseas Chinese because they were as unreliable as Soviet Jews. This was followed by "clearance" of the border area.

Ho Shih-pin is 32. He was captain and deputy commander of a small regiment (equivalent to battalion commander). He took part in 37 large and small battles in the southern part of Vietnam. He received 9 medals and was commended as a model fighter 8 times. He scored third-level battle achievement and was awarded "Combat Hero" of the south. He killed 162 U.S.-puppet soldiers, including 36 military officers from warrant officer to major and 7 U.S. military advisers. He destroyed 17 tanks and armored cars and confiscated 6 radio sets and 27 pieces of light and heavy weapons. U.S.-puppet troops at that time were scared whenever they heard about the units he led. He was injured 4 times with 12 wounds and still has 4 pieces of shrapnel inside his body. Such a brave man who has scored brilliant battle achievements has also been discriminated against and persecuted by the Vietnamese authorities. He could not stand any more and thus returned to Tunghsing on 5 May.

SRV STRICTLY RESTRICTS OVERSEAS CHINESE ACCESS TO PRC

HK161100Y Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 16 Jun 78 p 1 HK

[WEI WEI PO 15 June dispatch from special correspondent Chen Chung-wei in Tunghsing, Kwangsi]

[Text] Following this correspondent's 15 June arrival in Tunghsing from Chinchou, I was informed by parties concerned that Overseas Chinese refugees from Vietnam have suddenly been put under strict surveillance when crossing the border into China. Regular Vietnamese troops have been patrolling in Ming Cai for the first time. The Vietnamese side has stretched barbed wire along the border, and Vietnamese speedboats have been patrolling constantly along the Kunlun River. They strictly forbid Overseas Chinese refugees to cross the river or return to China by boat. The Overseas Chinese refugees are only allowed to cross by the bridge. They must also fulfill the requirements of having their thumb prints taken and admitting that their repatriation is voluntary. Those who oppose the requirements are immediately arrested. [paragraph continues]

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Small boats of fishermen refugees from Ku Su island [ku su 1196 5685] were intercepted on their way to China over the past few days and their boats and properities confiscated. To return to China, Overseas Chinese refugees must cross the bridge. The Vietnamese border area was previously patrolled by Vietnamese public security units. Recently regular Vietnamese troops have performed mobile sentry duty in groups. Some regular Vietnamese soldiers patrolled with dogs.

SRV TO OCCUPY PRC TERRITORY AFTER USSR DESTROYS CITIES

HK160545Y Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 14 Jun 78 p 1 HK

[13 June report from Peihai, Kwangsi, by HSIN WAN PAO's correspondent Wang Ching: "Vietnam Stations More Troops Along the Border, Says the Soviet Union Will Soon Destroy Our Cities and the Vietnamese Will Occupy Our Villages"]

[Text] Wu Hsin-chuan is an Overseas Chinese refugee, former senior captain in the Vietnamese Army and an intelligence officer. He disclosed that the Vietnamese authorities ordered him to sneak into the Chinese border town of Tunghsing and to instigate Overseas Chinese refugees to return to Vietnam and accuse China of persecuting Overseas Chinese. Wu Hsin-chuan refused to follow orders and was arrested. He said a Soviet major general advisor formulated plans for expelling Overseas Chinese from Vietnam and for "clearing" the border.

Ho Shih-pin is another Overseas Chinese refugee and former captain in the Vietnamese Army. He revealed that two special Vietnamese agents crossed the border to attempt to kill him and that they have been arrested by a public security organ. The Vietnamese are now hastily digging trenches, building military highways and stationing more troops along the border area. They brag the Soviet Union will destroy our cities and the Vietnamese Army will occupy our villages. Under the cover of transporting rice, Soviet ships have sent a large amount of artillery to Vietnam. The Vietnamese are hastily building a base near Hon Gai. The Soviet Union is now occupying Cam Ranh Bay. The Vietnamese are not permitted to enter the bay.

According to news from Peihai, Kwangsi, Wu Hsin-chuan, a Vietnamese Overseas Chinese refugee expelled to China, former leader of the public security reconnaissance operations team in Quang Ninh Province and senior captain, noted that the Vietnamese authorities' discrimination against Chinese has been completely supported by Soviet social imperialism and is a planned action. In expelling Overseas Chinese, the Vietnamese authorities have completely followed the Soviet method in dealing with Jews. Not only have Overseas Chinese been listed as untrustworthy elements, but all Vietnamese who have lived in China for a long time or who have been close to Overseas Chinese are targets of investigation by public security departments.

Soviet experts greatly influenced the Vietnamese Public Security Ministry in 1977. A Soviet expert said that when he was walking along a road near the Vietnamese border, he saw many Chinese enter Chinese territory. He therefore criticized the Vietnamese authorities for being too tolerant in regard to Overseas Chinese. A large-scale and planned action of discriminating against the Chinese has since been launched. The action of "clearing" the border has intensified. Overseas Chinese public security cadres were transferred internally and forced to retire. All these actions have led to today's turbulent waves of expelling Overseas Chinese.

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WEN WEI PO ON ATTITUDE TO MAO'S THOUGHT

HK091147Y Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 9 Jan 78 p 9 HK

[Lin Chien article: "A Person Can Also 'Divide One Into Two' in Regard to Chairman Mao and His Thought--Feelings After Studying 'Chou En-lai on Mao Tsetung'"]

[Text] Though Chairman Mao has passed away and the Chinese people have a new leader, the CCP is still placing stress on continuing to hold aloft Chairman Mao's banner. This writer does not altogether approve of this and thinks that the brilliance of this banner is not as radiant as before. It seems that the view of this writer is not rare. This is because amid the turmoil of the cultural revolution over the past 10 years or so, Lin Biao and the gang of four successively appeared to be ultra-"left," unscrupulously distorted, tampered with and castrated Mao-Tsetung Thought, lavished praise on Mao-Tsetung Thought as the peak of the development of Marxism-Leninism, and described Chairman Mao as the greatest man the world has ever seen or ever will see. This had an extremely evil influence on the people. The dogma of regarding Mao-Tsetung Thought as unchangeable and absolute and even of regarding Chairman Mao as a god and a divine person merged with believing that what was done under the guidance of Chairman Mao and his thought must be correct and without defect, and that any other assessment was incomprehensible.

To clear up confused situation it is necessary to take correct thinking as a guide. Luckily, this writer recently bought a copy of the June issue of HSIN CHIH SHIH from a book stall. It contains an article by Chou En-lai on Mao Tsetung. This writer's understanding was deepened after reading this article at one sitting. The words of the article are simple and clear, allowing this writer to understand that all things in the world are comprehensible. This writer has realized that a person can divide one into two with regard to everything, even in regard to Chairman Mao and his thought. In the article, Chou En-lai applied dialectic materialism and historical materialism to clearly explain the significance of holding high Chairman Mao's banner by citing many vivid and specific instances. Although this article is extracted from a report made by Chou En-lai 29 years ago, it still helped this writer to solve his ideological problem.

For example, the article says: "Chairman Mao was a boy raised by a peasant's family in the feudal society. He was once superstitious. When his mother became sick, he prayed to the gods and worshiped Buddha. He also studied ancient works. In studying problems, he used to place stress on one aspect and little stress on another. He was great because he cast off superstition and negated the old. He was great because dared to admit his past mistakes. Chou En-lai also said that the development of Mao Tsetung's banner is by no means accidental. Chairman Mao is connected with the Chinese people and the vast land of China. Therefore, we must not regard Mao Tsetung as mysterious or as a leader from whom one cannot learn. If we do this, Mao Tsetung will become a god divorced from the people. Up to this point in the article, this writer felt that it was written for him. It is admirable. What is quoted here is only a very small part of the speech by Chou En-lai. The speech's contents are too rich and its reasoning is too profound for this writer to comment on it. In short, this is a rare and brilliant article and the first this writer has ever read in which a great man has assessed another great man.

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